# The Bombay Gazette.

[N]EW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1874.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

[illegible] the Bombay Gazette will [illegible]

[illegible]

## TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible]

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, [illegible], Wanted or Servants Required, Houses [illegible] to Let, Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The [illegible] Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be [illegible]:—

Not exceeding three lines ... Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line ... 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our usual ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

[illegible]

All Cheques, [illegible] Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

## SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The Steam-ship "ASIA," 1,700 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander J. R. Gard[illegible], will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 17th October 1874, at [illegible].

| | October 1874. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave BOMBAY | 17 | Leave Colombo | [illegible] |
| Ratnagherry | 18 | Galle | 27 |
| Vingorla | 18 | Negapatam | 29 |
| Goa | 19 | Pondicherry | Nov. 1 |
| Carwar | 19 | Madras | 1 |
| Mangalore | 20 | Masulipatam | 2 |
| Cannanore | 21 | Coconada | 3 |
| Tellicherry | 21 | Vizagapatam | 3 |
| Calicut | 21 | Bimlipatam | 4 |
| Beypore | 22 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Cochin | 22 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Alleppey | [illegible] | Arrive at CALCUTTA | [illegible] |
| Tuticorin | [illegible] | | |

Cargo for [illegible] by this line [illegible] Steamer [illegible] Galle to the Messageries Maritimes Company's Steamers, which [illegible] regularly.

Also for [illegible]

[illegible]

N.B.—[illegible]

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE [illegible]

[illegible]

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, [illegible] every [illegible] to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, [illegible], BUNDER ABBAS, [illegible], BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSORAH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, [illegible].

The s.s. [illegible], Commander T. [illegible], will [illegible] on FRIDAY, the 16th October, 1874, at [illegible].

| October 1874. | | November 1874. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave BOMBAY | [illegible] | Leave BUSSORAH | 4 |
| Kurrachee | [illegible] | Fao | 4 |
| Gwadur | [illegible] | [illegible] | 4 |
| Muscat | [illegible] | Bushire | 6 |
| Bunder Abbas | [illegible] | Bahrein | 8 |
| Linga | [illegible] | Linga | 11 |
| Bushire | [illegible] | Bunder Abbas | 12 |
| Fao | [illegible] | Muscat | 15 |
| Mahomerah | [illegible] | Gwadur | 17 |
| | Nov. | Kurrachee | 20 |
| Arrive BUSSORAH | 1 | Arrive BOMBAY | 23 |

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at [illegible], and [illegible] every MONDAY, at [illegible].

The s.s. [illegible], Commander T. [illegible], will be despatched on FRIDAY, the [illegible] October 1874, at [illegible].

The s.s. KURRACHEE, [illegible] Commander T. [illegible], will be despatched on MONDAY, the 19th October 1874, at [illegible], calling at Veraval, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Dues through the Suez Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Aden | [illegible] | 22 | [illegible] |
| Suez | [illegible] | 24 | 8 |
| Port Said | [illegible] | 24 | 9 |
| Alexandria | [illegible] | 24 | 10 |
| Messina | [illegible] | 24 | 11 |
| Naples | [illegible] | 24 | 14 |
| Leghorn | [illegible] | 34 | 14 |
| Genoa | [illegible] | 34 | 14 |
| Marseilles (Transhipment at Genoa) | [illegible] | 36 | 14-16 |

Including Wine. Without food.

Children under [illegible] years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"ARABIA," [illegible] on SUNDAY, 1st November 1874.

"INDIA," [illegible] on TUESDAY, 1st December 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day [illegible] previous to sailing.

For handbooks of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. [illegible] Street.

Bombay, [illegible] October 1874.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. PERNAMBUCO, [illegible] Liverpool, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No Claims [illegible] will be admitted under any circumstances [illegible] the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. [illegible] GRESHAM & Co.,
Agents, [illegible]

Bombay, [illegible] October 1874.

ROWLAND AND CO., SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS executed [illegible] and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., [illegible] executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED, [illegible] JUNE 1873.

RUSSEL & CO., LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, [illegible], Opposite Oriental Bank, Bombay.

PRICE LIST.

| | Cash. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| FRENCH CALF [illegible] Leather | [illegible] | 13 0 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | 16 0 |

[illegible]

## SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers will be despatched with H. M.'s Mails as follows:—

S.S. HYDASPES, [illegible] Tons, October 19th, [illegible]
S.S. BOKHARA, 2,932 [illegible] to Southampton
S.S. VENETIA, 2,730 [illegible] November 2nd [illegible]
TRAVANCORE, 1,900 [illegible] Southampton

Passengers for Malta, Gibraltar, and [illegible] are only booked conditionally, and the [illegible] via the Canal.

[illegible] to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice, to be carried by every Steamer, but continue to proceed [illegible] from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day before the Steamer's departure, before [illegible] a.m., and to see that it has been weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at [illegible] p.m. precisely on the day of sailing.

Cargo can be shipped to the following places in addition to the usual Ports of call, viz.:—

"Marseilles, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, [illegible], London, [illegible] and New York.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th October 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 20th Oct. 1874, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. GEELONG (1,584 tons and 250 H.P.) Captain C. [illegible], will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 17th Oct. 1874.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th October 1874.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & CO., 32, MEADOW STREET.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock p.m., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 32:

A quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, as—pugrees, dhoties, coloured handkerchiefs, T cloths, madapollams, shirtings, and [illegible] cloths, &c.

[illegible] paper curtains, [illegible] cases paper [illegible], 4 cases sarry [illegible] by [illegible] and [illegible] cases sarry [illegible] by [illegible], [illegible] children's grey stockings and socks, [illegible] under domes and stands.

By order of the German Consul—

Wearing Apparel belonging to the deceased seaman Flander.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & Co.

Bombay, 14th October 1874.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following varieties of Sundries:

An invoice of silver glass large and small flower vases, of sizes and candlesticks.

Sundries consisting crying double faces, looking glasses, lead pencils, gilt earthen tea pots, stereoscopes, stereoscope views, telescopes, gilted table plates, plated cruet and liquor frames, perfume vaporiser, panorama balls, &c.

2 Cases India rubber paper, suitable for gardens.

Few pieces of carpets.

Furniture consisting of blackwood carved chiffoniers, pier and round tables, wardrobes, tea poys with bed, perambulator, blackwood half back couches, cradles, &c.

Also, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, such as grey shirtings, madapollams, jaconets, pittis, dhoties, and [illegible] cases of Turkey Red Handkerchiefs.

On account and at the risk of Abdoolally Dawoodjee—

7 Cases of [illegible]

AUCTION-SALE of very Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Crockery Ware, &c., at Moree Road, Mahim, belonging to a Gentleman, changing his Residence.

To sell by Public Auction, on [illegible] instant, at [illegible] the household furniture, &c., &c., belonging to a Gentleman, changing his residence, the same consists of blackwood carved [illegible] tables, carved easy chairs, carved round [illegible], sofa and [illegible], teapoys, cupboards, chest of drawers, camp [illegible], dressing tables, towel and shoe horses, dressing glasses, [illegible] carpet, plated ware, glass and crockery ware, cooking [illegible], &c. &c.

[illegible] property will be on view [illegible] days before the day of sale.

[illegible]

SADANUND SHRICRISINAJEE AND CO.

[illegible]

All the right, title and interest of Fazundar of the said Buttonjee Manockjee Zinajee in a piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying, and being on the east side of Sarree Syrang or Poonja Findal Row, in the sub-district of Mandvee, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. [illegible], known by the name of Khetey Welsel, containing by admeasurement 1[illegible] square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—on the east by the property lately of Aloo Parsoo, on the west partly by the Khoja burying ground and partly by the said Sarree Syrang Street or Poonja Findal Row, on the north by the property of Cursetjee Manockjee, and on the south partly by the property of Shaik Ahmed bin Abdoolla Gudnoolkar and partly by the property of Cassum Abdoolla.

SADANUND SHRICRISINAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 14th October 1874.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS.
(PRIZE MEDAL, 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

"All Englishmen travel with Medicine Chests."—(*Rt. Hon'ble B. Disraeli.*)

A LARGE ASSORTMENT KEPT READY FILLED FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.

"Models of compactness."—*Indian Statesman.*

"Must be both popular and really valuable."—*Englishman.*

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

EQUATORIAL
HAIR DOUCHE.

DURING the hot months succeeding the Monsoon there is nothing like the regular use of the above preparation for relieving oppressive fulness in the head, and otherwise maintaining health. The regular and constant formation of new hair is of great importance to the nervous system of the head, provided the conditions of such a process are healthy and natural, and this the use of the "Douche" ensures. It contains no Cantharides, Acetic Acid, or other injurious [illegible].

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

CHRYSAROBINE.

IS an unfailing remedy for the disease noticed in the *Bombay* [illegible] so prevalent just now in Bombay and known by the various names of "*Dhobies' Itch*," "*[illegible]*," "*Indian Ringworm*," "*Dadhur*," [illegible]

Per [illegible], [illegible] Annas.

SOLUTION OF CHRYSAROBINE.

A convenient form of the above, less liable to irritate and more cleanly in use.

Per Phial, Re. 1.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

*UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.*

THE PATENT
VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR,
DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR,
AND
UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

| FOR DESTROYING | FOR DISINFECTING |
|---|---|
| RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c. | HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING, CLOTHES. |

*For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.*

*For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS,*
*For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.*

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS:
JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, BROAD WEIR, BRISTOL.

AGENT IN BOMBAY:
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

*A pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.*

[illegible] HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 17th [illegible], at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steam-ship NUBIA, 2,096 Tons, and 450 H. P., Captain W. B. Hall, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. Co.

3, Rampart Row, 12th October 1874.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 14TH OCT. 1874,

LANGDADIN!

To be followed by an Amusing Farce, entitled,

TAIMURSHAH.

The Drama abounds in novel and striking scenic effects, amongst which may be seen

A BIG STEAM BOAT
A RAILWAY TRAIN IN MOTION!

Reserve Seats ... Rs. 3

Doors open at 8. Performance at 8-30 p.m. Tickets at Messrs. COOPER & Co., and at the Theatre.

A GOOD BAND WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE.

THE VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY WILL PERFORM
EVERY EVENING,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)
AT
THE VICTORIA THEATRE,
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 14TH OCT. 1874,
GOOLEBAKAVLEE.

THURSDAY, 15TH OCTOBER 1874,
KHOORSHED WORTH HER WEIGHT IN GOLD.

ON FRIDAY, 16TH OCTOBER 1874,
INDUR SABHA.

EACH PLAY WILL BE FOLLOWED BY A FARCE.

Reserved Seats ... Rs. 3

Doors open at 8; Performance commencing at 9-15 p.m.

Tickets at Messrs. COOPER & Co., and at the Theatre.

THE BANK of BENGAL will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 20th October, on account of DUSSARA HOLIDAY.

For the Bank of Bengal,
G. W. MOULTRIE, Agent.

Bombay, 13th October 1874.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s. s. LORNE are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No Claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 13th October 1874.

THE BROACH MILLS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of [illegible] GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS held [illegible] will be PAYABLE at the Company's Office, on and after MONDAY next, the 26th instant, to the Shareholders whose names appeared on the Register on the [illegible] instant, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Directors,
COWASJEE EDULJEE PATEL,
Secretary.

Bombay, 13th October 1874.

[illegible]—NOTICE.

[illegible]

FORT PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rupees Two Hundred and Twenty-five per share has been declared, and will be PAYABLE at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on and after THURSDAY, the 15th instant, to all Registered Shareholders on production of Share Certificates.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Church Lane, 13th October 1874.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of Six Hundred tons of well seasoned MOULMEIN or/and RANGOON TEAK TIMBER, in squared logs, sound and straight, not less than 12 inches square and 20 feet in length, to be delivered at the Company's Stores Depot, Byculla, Bombay, at the rate of not less than 100 tons per month, commencing from 1st December next.

Specification and form of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Teak Timber," and which must specify whether of Moulmein or Rangoon, and the rate per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Agent, at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon on Tuesday, the 3rd November next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same to find security, amounting to 10 per cent. on the estimated value of the contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 13th October 1874.

THE EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી ઈસ્ટ ઈનડીઆ પરેસ કુમપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 3rd November next, at 3 p.m. at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Church Lane, for the purpose of confirming the special Resolutions for the voluntary winding of the Company, passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company held on the 26th September last.

By Order of the Directors,
મુલજી જેઠાની કુમપની.
MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 2nd October 1874.

THE SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS REFERRED TO ABOVE.

1st.—That the East India Press Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily as from the 26th day of September 1874 under the provisions of Act X of 1866.

2nd.—That Mr. FRAMJEE TEMOOLJEE be and is hereby appointed liquidator for the purpose of such voluntary winding up, and that his remuneration as such liquidator be the sum of [illegible] (such remuneration to be exclusive of any disbursements or costs, charges and expenses which he may pay or incur as such Liquidator.)

3rd.—That the said Liquidator be authorized and empowered to sell, assign, and transfer to a Limited Joint Stock Company about to be formed and registered in Bombay under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and to be called the "New East India Press Company (Limited)" having a capital of Rs. 3,52,000, divided into 352 Shares of Rs. 1,000 each, all the lands, buildings, machinery, premises, hereditaments, properties, effects, assets, rights, credits, business and good-will of the said East India Press Company, Limited, (exclusive nevertheless of the cash balance now in the hands of Messrs. Mooljee Jaitha and Company as the Secretaries and Treasurers of the said East India Press Company, Limited, amounting to Rs. 35,209 or thereabouts) and to receive as the consideration or as part of the consideration for such sale, transfer, and assignment as aforesaid, 176 fully paid up shares in the said "New East India Press Company (Limited)"; such Shares to be distributed amongst the Shareholders of the said "East India Press Company (Limited)" so and in such manner as that the holders of each and every Share in the latter Company shall receive two Shares fully paid up in the said "New East India Press Company (Limited)" for each and every Share held by him on the said 26th day of September 1874 in the said "East India Press Company (Limited)"; and also as a further consideration for such sale, transfer, or assignment as aforesaid, to arrange with the said "New East India Press Company (Limited)" that the "New East India Press Company (Limited)" should give to the holders of Shares in the said "East India Press Company (Limited)" on the said 26th day of September 1874, the first option of taking up the remaining 176 Shares in the said "New East India Press Company (Limited)" for cash value at par in proportion of two Shares in the said "New East India Press Company (Limited)" for each and every share held by them in the said East India Press Company (Limited) on the said 26th day of September 1874.

4th.—That such sale, transfer, and assignment shall be made subject to, and shall provide for the payment, discharge and performance by the said "New East India Press Company (Limited)" of all the debts, liabilities, contracts and obligations of the East India Press Company (Limited), as the same exist on the said 26th day of September 1874.

5th.—That the said Liquidator do have all the powers given by Sections 174 and 175 of the said Indian Companies' Act 1866.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide*.

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, an EXPERIENCED STEADY MAN as HEAD READER for the Press. Apply personally with Testimonials to the Manager of this Paper.

MRS. LAWRENCE, MIDWIFE, begs to notify [illegible]

DAILY GOVERNESS.—A Lady offers her [illegible] ENGLISH, FRENCH, and MUSIC [illegible]

BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE JUST RECEIVED their NEW STOCK of HATS and HELMETS, of the latest shapes, and by the most celebrated makers:—

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| Lincoln Bennett and Co.'s Best Dress Hats, very light | 15 | 8 |
| Superior Drab Naples, Felt | 12 | 8 |
| Ladies' Black Silk Riding Hats, beautifully light and well ventilated for Indian wear, all of the latest shape | 15 | 0 |
| Black Lace Falls for the above | 3 | 8 |
| Badham's Pith Helmet, covered of the same as new Regulation | 12 | 8 |
| Badham's Pith, covered with White Drill, very light | 10 | 8 |
| Badham's Pith Shikar Helmet, covered Tan Canvas | 10 | 8 |
| Tweed Travelling Hats, Silk Lined | 5 | 8 |
| Tweed Travelling Caps, Silk Lined | 3 | 8 |
| to | 6 | 8 |
| Real Sealskin Caps, very warm | 6 | 8 |
| Black Velvet Smoking, handsomely embroidered with Silk Braid | 6 | 8 |
| Scotch Caps, Glengarys | 5 | 0 |
| Elwood and Son's Felt Hats for evening wear, warranted not to change colour— | | |
| Black Talbot Soft Felt, High Square Crown | 8 | 8 |
| Drab Do. do. | 8 | 8 |
| Black Berkeley Soft Felt, High Round Crown | 8 | 8 |
| Drab Do. do. | 8 | 8 |
| Black Berlin Stiff Felt, Square Crown | 8 | 8 |
| Drab Do. do. | 8 | 8 |
| Black Stamford Stiff Felt, High Round Crown | 8 | 8 |
| Black Tiverton, High Round Crown | 8 | 8 |
| Drab Do. do. | 5 | 8 |
| Round Crown, Black Stiff Felt Hats | 6 | 8 |
| Drab Black Stiff Felt Hats | 6 | 8 |
| Black Suez Stiff Felt Air Chamber with Turban Ventilated | 8 | 8 |
| Drab Suez Do. Do. | 7 | 8 |
| Boys' Boyston Black Soft Felt, Latest Shapes | 6 | 8 |
| Black Wideawake, Square Crowned, Silk Lined, Soft Felt | 6 | 8 |
| Black Merino on Cork, High Crown very light weighing only 2½ ozs. | 7 | 8 |
| Regulation Helmets, Cork and Felt, covered with White Doe as worn by Officers of every branch of the Service in India | 20 | 0 |
| Ellwood's Cork and Felt Helmet, covered with White Drill | 20 | 0 |
| Ellwood's Drab Felt Air Chamber Helmet, very Wide Brim, and good protection from the Sun | 16 | 8 |
| Ladies' Drab Felt Helmet, Latest Shape, very Light | 12 | 8 |
| Ladies' Alpine Drab Felt, Riding Hats, the Latest Shapes | 12 | 8 |
| Ladies Beatrice Drab Felt Riding Hats the Latest Shape these are well Ventilated and are very Light | 12 | 0 |
| Drab Felt Shooting or Walking Hats Double Air Chamber, a very Light | 15 | 0 |
| Cork and Felt White Drill, Covered Hunting Hats very Wide Brim | 15 | 0 |

*A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SOLAR TOPIES ALWAYS ON HAND.*

OUR NEW CATALOGUE IS NOW READY, POST FREE ON APPLICATION.
LESS 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY
ARE NOW SHOWING THEIR
NEW STOCK
For the coming Season.

AN UNUSUALLY LARGE CHOICE WILL BE FOUND IN EACH DEPARTMENT.

*To Mofussil Residents.*—The New Catalogue, with Complete Sets of Patterns, Posted Free on application.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & CO.,
GENERAL IMPORTERS.

S. ROSE & Co. beg to call attention to their NO CREDIT system of business, by which they are [illegible] sell goods, for Ready-Money payment, at the lowest remunerative rates. [illegible] system, [illegible] no losses arising [illegible], and from those who do not [illegible]

[illegible]

PIANOS.—S. ROSE & Co. are the Sole Bombay Agents for the celebrated sympathetic Piano, which is specially constructed for India. They have also a large stock of excellent Pianos, by Broadwood, Collard, and other eminent makers, at prices varying from Rs 250 to Rs. 800.

HARMONIUMS.—Of excellent tone, style, finish, and workmanship, from Rs. 30 each, upwards.

BAND INSTRUMENTS.—Instruments for Military Brass Bands, Station Bands, Colleges, &c., supplied at the lowest possible rates.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS of every description kept in stock. Catalogues will be forwarded on application.

SHEET MUSIC, [illegible] BOOKS, INSTRUCTION BOOKS, &c.—A large assortment of the latest and best editions [illegible] on application.

[illegible] S. ROSE & Co. are the sole appointed Bombay Agents for Messrs. B. Wood[illegible] [illegible] guarantee for excellence of workmanship.

[illegible]—The best and cheapest in the market. Price lists will be sent on application.

[illegible] new [illegible] Ice Machine, producing *Ice in Four Minutes*. Prospectus on [illegible]

[illegible] FOUNTAINS and AQUARIUM FOUNTAINS for the Drawing-Room, &c., in various styles of [illegible]

[illegible]—Spencer's Improved Magnetic Carbide Filter, the *Filter Mobile*, the Pocket Filter, &c.

TYRO PIGEON TRAP.—An admirable means of training for developing a cool, steady and effective shot.

GAMES, PLAYING CARDS, &c.—Badminton, Croquet, Compendium of Games, Lawn Billiards, Bezique, De la Rue's Playing Cards, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS in great variety. Albums, Postage Scales, Magic Inkstands, Copying Presses, Oleographs, Colored Photographs, Church Services, Cheap Novels, Children's Toy Books, Alphabetical Reference Cases, Despatch Boxes, Writing Cases.

NOVELTIES, as advertised in the *Indian Omnibus*. S. Rose & Co. are in receipt of regular supplies.

GOODS of every Description procured to order with the utmost despatch and on the most favourable terms.

*Our New Catalogues of Musical Instruments and Music, and of Military Band Instruments, are now ready, and copies will be forward upon application.*

10, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

WINES for SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, No. 3, Church Lane:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SHERRIES—J. Cockburn & Campbell's, at | Rs. 21, Rs. 24, and Rs. 25 | per dozen. |
| R. B. Mege & Co.'s Red Seal | 20 | " |
| Do. Vino de Pasto | 20 | " |
| J. Sandbach & Son's | Rs. 17 & 24 | " |
| Darbishire & Co.'s Black Seal | 24 | " |
| M. P. Guimaraens & Son's superior old Pale Dry | 28 | " |
| POT CARBONELL | 24 | " |
| CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart pere and fils ... Pts. | 28 | " |
| Do. ... Qts. | 45 | " |
| Do. ... Magnums | 88 | " |
| Arthur H. Browning's ... Qts. | 30 | " |
| J. Sandbach and Son's | 20 | " |
| Do. do. ... Pts. | 14 | " |
| CLARET—R. B. Mege & Co.'s St. Estephe | 14 | " |
| Do. Margaux | 17 | " |
| Also, Messrs. PLASKET & Co.'s WINES, formerly consigned to Messrs. ANTROBUS & Co.:— | | |
| SHERRY | Rs. 25 | per dozen. |
| Ditto | 15 | " |

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

Bombay, 21st August 1874.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

TOD-HEATLY AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ADELPHI, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Direct shipments are now made
ONLY TO THE TRADE.
PRICED LISTS and TERMS UPON APPLICATION.

N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits are protected by a TRADE MARK CAPSULE bearing their signature, and may be obtained

IN BOMBAY.

From Messrs. MERWANJEE COOVERJEE & Co.
Messrs. JEWANJEE EDULJEE'S SONS.

NOTICES.

ANTISEPTIC SUPARI OR BETEL-NUT
TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

In Covered Jars ... Rs. 1-4

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER AND COMPANY,
LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.
CHEMISTS, &c., BY APPOINTMENT TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,

Invite attention to the following officinal
MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS.

FLUID EXTRACT OF TARAXACUM
(SUCCUS TARAXACI.)

This preparation of Taraxacum contains all the medicinal properties of the plant, and is one of the most valuable remedies for diseases of the Liver and disorders of the Digestive Organs. In large doses it acts as a mild Aperient. In various Chronic diseases its continued use as an Alterative is attended with excellent results.

In Bottles—Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8.

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The vegetable Mercury, Podophyllin is so combined in these Pills, with other alteratives and with tonics that they form an Aperient of great value in this country.

In Bottles—Rs. 1.

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

Prepared with the very best materials and with the greatest care so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the ingredients of which it is composed.

The beneficial effects of this preparation as an Alterative and Restorative have been universally admitted and established [illegible]

In Bottles—Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICES.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

P. HAMILTON & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS AND SCULPTORS,
No. 6, Clare Road, Byculla,

HAS some very handsome MARBLE MONUMENTS, Raised Cross Tombs, Headstones, Monumental Crosses for Adults and Children, of various designs. Inscriptions done in lead, very durable. Wall Tablets for Offices, neatly executed, and some very nice English Railings of all sizes.

Plain and Figured Memorial Cards for presentation, of all sizes.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,
22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and Orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention.—

Fancy Fireworks, English Manufacture.
Best Manilla Rope, at Rs. 35 per cwt.
Do. Coir Rope, at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.
Steam Engine with boilers, complete.
Iron Chests and Cupboards of sizes.
Pumps of sorts.
Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.
Roman and Portland Cement in Paint Oil of various sorts.
Casks.
Corrugated Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Floor Cloth.
Roller Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Fire Engines complete.
Traversing Screw Jack.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

ESTABLISHED 1751.
THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.
GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND

Request the attention of purchasers to their celebrated Patent Lever Watches, which, being manufactured by themselves on the premises, are confidently recommended for accuracy and durability.

The following are specially adapted for India:—

PRICES OF SILVER WATCHES.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, enamel dial | 4 | 14 | 6 |
| Ditto, jewelled in 4 holes and capped | 6 | 6 | 0 |
| In hunting cases, 10s. 6d. extra. | | | |
| GOLD WATCHES (size for Ladies). | | | |
| Patent Lever Watch, richly engraved case, gold dial, jewelled, &c. | 12 | 12 | 0 |
| Ditto, keyless, in plain or engine-turned case, jewelled in 8 holes | 21 | 0 | 0 |
| GOLD WATCHES (size for Gentlemen). | | | |
| Patent Lever Watch, jewelled in 6 holes, in plain or engine-turned case | 18 | 18 | 0 |
| Ditto, keyless, jewelled in 10 holes, in plain or engine-turned case | 27 | 0 | 0 |
| Gold Watches in hunting cases, £3 3s. extra. | | | |

A Warranty is given with each Watch.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras;
Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta;
Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta.

Pamphlet on Watches, gratis and post free.

BOOTS BY PARCELS POST FROM LONDON.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL

Sends his First Class Boots and Shoes for Ladies or Gentlemen

POST FREE

for One Shilling per pair, in addition to his Catalogue Prices.

LADIES' Kid Walking Boots, 16s. 6d. and 21s.; Enamelled on Glove Kid beautifully made, 21s. and 23s.; Soft House Boots, Sampette or Mock Kid, 5s. 6d.; Morocco, or Grey Linen Slippers, 3s. 6d.

GENTLEMEN'S Elastic Boots for Walking or Dress, 24s.; Porpoise Hide Boots—very soft and strong—Elastic or Balmoral, 30s.; Brown or Enamelled Riding Boots, 70s.

For size send a worn boot, or paper pattern of sole of boot, [illegible]

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

## NOTICES.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, on account of the DUSSARA HOLIDAY.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Officiating Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 9th October 1874.

THE OOMRAWUTTEE COTTON MILLS (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FIRST CALL of Rupees Two Hundred and Fifty (250) per Share, on the Shares of the above Company, has THIS DAY been made, and is payable at Messrs. Volkart Brothers, No. 5, Rampart Row, on or before MONDAY, the 26th instant.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
CAWASJEE JEHANGEER JUSSAWALLA,
Agent.

Bombay, 6th October 1874.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £100,000 FULLY SUBSCRIBED.

The Directors have made it their study to adopt the various improvements, and afford all the increased facilities in connection with Life Assurance Policies.

Prospectuses, giving Tables of Rates, last Report and Balance Sheet, and all further information, can be obtained on application to

PELLY & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

Bombay, July, 1874.

LONDON GUARANTEE COMPANY (LIMITED).

CHIEF OFFICES, 61, Moorgate Street, E.C., London.

CAPITAL—£115,000 STERLING.

INDIAN BRANCH.

CHIEF OFFICES, 6, Strand, Calcutta.

This Company is prepared to stand Security on behalf of Managers of the Court of Wards, Receivers and Administrators of Estates, and Persons (both European and Native) filling Situations of Trust and Responsibility.

Forms of Proposals, Rates of Premium, and every information will be forwarded on application to

GRINDLAY & Co., Managing Agents.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN
SPINNING & MANUFACTURING
COMPANY (Limited).

TO BE INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES' ACTS, 1862 AND 1867.

CAPITAL £[illegible] IN 29,985 ORDINARY SHARES OF £10 EACH, AND 150 FOUNDERS' SHARES OF £1 EACH.

To be issued in 150 Founders' Shares of £1 each, to be paid in full on allotment, and 29,985 Ordinary Shares of £10 each, of which £1 is to be paid on application, and £1 on allotment; the remainder in Calls of £1 per Share, subject to a Month's Notice.

It is proposed to allot one-third of the Ordinary Shares to India.

It is not anticipated that more than £3 per Share will be called for the first twelve months; but, if required, then in the manner above stated.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES BARLOW, Esq., (Chairman), Manufacturer, Croft House, Accrington.
JAMES SWINDELLS, Esq., Cotton Spinner, Lees, near Manchester.
SAMUEL TWEEDALE, Esq., Cotton Spinner, (Mellor and Tweedale,) Rochdale.
WILLIAM [illegible]
[illegible], Manchester.
ELI HARROP, Esq., Cotton Spinner, Lees, near Manchester.

BANKERS:

THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Manchester and London.
ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Bombay.

The Indian Shares will be 100 Rupees each, 10 Rupees on application and 10 Rupees on allotment. Further calls as above stated.

A considerable portion of the Shares alloted to India has already been subscribed for, and the remainder is hereby offered for general Subscription.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application may be had at the temporary offices of the Company, Bombay, 3, Parsee Bazaar Street.

A copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association may be seen at the Offices of Messrs. CHALK and TURNER, Solicitors, Bombay.

*For further particulars see previous Advertisements.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MESSRS. BISQUIT DUBOUCHE and Co., of Cognac, have by power of Attorney, dated August 5th, 1874, APPOINTED US their SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY, and authorized us to withdraw from their late Agents, Messrs. C. Bouneyialle and Co., all the unsold Stock, and collect all monies due to them.

A supply of their (B. D. & Co.'s) several Brands, both in Bottles, Flasks, and in Wood, is on the way per ALNWICK CASTLE, orders for which are now being registered on Terms to be learned at our Office.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

2, Dean Lane, Bombay, Oct 7, 1874.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED, PER S.S. LOMBARDY,
A FRESH SUPPLY OF
BASS' PALE ALE,
BOTTLED BY
STONE & CO.

QUARTS, in Casks of 3 dozen each ... Rs. 5 12 per doz.
PINTS, do. 6 do. ... " 3 12 do.
IMPERIAL PINTS, do. 4 dozen each ... " 4 12 do.

GUINNESS' STOUT,
BOTTLED BY
SPARKS AND MOLINE.

QUARTS, in Casks of 8 dozen each ... Rs. 6 0 per doz.
SINGLE DOZENS AT FOUR ANNAS PER DOZ. EXTRA.

ALSO A FRESH SUPPLY OF
[illegible] BICHE-LATOUR'S
FAVORITE CLARETS,
QUARTS, Rs. 10 and 12 per dozen.
PINTS, " 6 and 6-8 "

GERMAN WINES.
STILL HOCK.
QUARTS AND PINTS.

SHERRIES,
FROM BUTLER AND SONS,
HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO
J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

[illegible] at the Stations, on either line, at which [illegible]

## NOTICES.

JEMSEDJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER & GENERAL MERCHANT,
KALBADEVEE ROAD,
BOMBAY,

BEGS to invite the attention of LADIES and GENTLEMEN to his large stock of Carved and Plain Blackwood and Teakwood and Gold Gilt Furniture for Drawing-room, Dining-room, Bed-room, Offices, Messes, Camps, Clubs, &c., &c.

IRON BEDSTEADS, Iron Baby's Cots, Cradles, Folding Chairs, Folding Bedsteads for Travellers, Iron Stretcher Beds, Swing Cots, Tents, &c., of all sizes. Brass Canopies, Tents, Tent Beds, Child's Beds, Swing Cots, and Reclining Chairs, Rocking Horses of all sizes.

ENAMELLED PIERS, in best double gilt frames, Dressing Looking-glasses, mahogany and marble top.

ENGLISH PERAMBULATORS of one, two and four seats, Wooden and Tin Tubs for bath-rooms. Heat Bath Tubs Foot Tubs and Cans.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY LAMPS, Police Hand Lanterns, Round Hanging Globes, plain and flowered, Argand Hanging Globes, plated and bronzed Kerosine Hanging Lamps, Camera Globes, Pictures in frames, Travelling Portmanteaus of all sizes and description.

MILLINERY.—Ladies' Hats, Bonnets, Kid Gloves, Straw Hats, Dresses, Ladies' Boots, Children's Straw Hats, Cloaks, Frocks, Hoods, Caps, &c. &c., Air Pillows, Bed, Hair Brushes, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Combs, Sponges, Scented Soap in boxes and bars, Scents, Children's Toys, Sweetmeat Bottles, &c., Marble Toys, Flower Vases, Bird Cages, Children's Boots and Shoes.

CROCKERIES.—Dinner sets, Breakfast sets, Wine Coolers, Electro plated Icepitchers, and other sundries, &c, Cut Tumblers, Glasses, Wine Jugs, Beer and Water Jugs, complete sets, &c.

CRETONNES, CHINTZ, REPS, DAMASKS, VELVETS, plain and flowered, of all colours and description, Gimps, Fringes, Cords, silk and woollen, for furniture, &c., Carpet Foot-stools, Carpet Rolls and Cordons, Carpets in pieces, of sizes, Tea Trays in sets.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESSES, Saddles, Whips, &c., &c., Feather Pillows, large China Pans, China Coffee and Tea Canisters, China Mats, Rattan Chairs.

RAILWAY RUGS, Table Covers, Copper Kettles round and oval shaped.

J. N. further begs to state that he would be glad to receive orders for making furniture of every and any description, and according to any kind of pattern sent to him with instructions.

J. N. also undertakes to Repair, Re-line and Polish (French) carefully all sorts of Furniture, &c., either at the residence of Customers or in his Establishment, if forwarded.

The large patronage J. N. has been favoured with throughout this Presidency, and having furnished from his Establishment, Furniture and Goods of various descriptions to European Ladies and Gentlemen, as well as to His Highness the Holkar of Indore, the Begum of Bhopal, the Raja of Rutlam, the Princes of Kattywar, and many other Native Chiefs, J. N. hopes for a continuance of their kind support.

SIMPSON AND CO.,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS & HARNESS MAKERS,
MADRAS,
*ESTABLISHED,* 1840.

S. & Co., with reference to the direct communication lately established between MADRAS and BOMBAY, beg to bring to the notice of the PUBLIC of the latter Presidency, that they are PREPARED to EXECUTE ORDERS for all DESCRIPTIONS of CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., which they guarantee to be made up of the [illegible] seasoned material, and which [illegible] of GREATER [illegible] than those imported from [illegible]

[illegible] and full-sized CANOE BAROUCHES.
BISMARCK and ELCHO SOCIABLES.
THE LATEST DESIGNS in Canoe, Square, and Sociable Landaus, with patent folding hoods.
SINGLE BODY Croydon, Denmark, Victoria, and Princess of Wales Angular Phaetons, fitted with shifting coach-boxes, for driving, and patent screw brake, acting instantly from inside.
CLARENCE COACHES, fitted with patent concealed door hinges, giving greater width of door-way.
SINGLE and double-seated, circular-fronted Miniature and full-sized BROUGHAMS.
STANHOPE and MAIL PHAETONS with shifting hoods convertible into Waggonettes, T. Cart, or Stanhope, at pleasure.
TWO-WHEELED Victoria, Norfolk, Malvern and Welsh Dog Carts, with hoods, for Pony or Horse.
C. AND UNDER-SPRING, or grasshopper spring, octagon and side sweep Buggies.
SIMPSON'S improved Dog-Cart, hung low, for Ladies, with high wheels and spring shafts.
S. AND CO.'S improved Travelling Waggon, with convertible Hood, for Horses or Bullocks.
CHAR-A-BANC, 4-in-hand Coaches, Canoe shaped, and other Drags.
STATE CARRIAGES, as supplied to the Rajah of Mysore, and other Princes, estimated for and complete in the best taste.
PALANKEEN COACHES.
HANSOMS, with Hood to fold back, &c.
THE DESIGN of each CARRIAGE, drawn up, full size, for inspection and approval.

DRAWINGS and ESTIMATES sent free on application.

*NOW READY,*
MOUNTED INFANTRY:
AN ESSAY.
BY
CAPTAIN HOGG,
CADRE 2ND BOMBAY CAVALRY, AND ADJUTANT POONA HORSE.

May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR OCTOBER, 1874.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
*With a New Coloured Map.*

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by [illegible] and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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  Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
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  Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
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  East Indian Railway.
  Rajpootana State Railway.
  Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways:—
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  Sind Section.
  Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
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  Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
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Steam Navigation Companies:—
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Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

AGENTS:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay | Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co. Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co. |
| Allahabad | Kellner & Co. |
| Alexandria | D. Robertson & Co. |
| Bangalore | "Spectator" Office. |
| Bombay | Railway Refreshment Rooms. |
| Calcutta | Wyman & Co. |
| Ceylon (Colombo) | "Ceylon Observer" Office. |
| Egutpoora | Railway Refreshment Rooms. |
| Kurrachee | "Sindian" Press. |
| London | G. Street, 30, Cornhill. |
| Madras | Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices. |
| Matheran | Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel. |
| Ootacamund | "Observer" Office. |
| Poona | Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel. |

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,
ENGRAVING, &c.

[illegible]

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 13th October, 1874.

Reuter's closing message of yesterday showed no alteration of any kind in the Liverpool Cotton Market, the tone being given as steady, Surats quiet but steady, sales 15,000 bales, of which 4,000 were Surats.

This morning's market opened steady, probable sales 12,000 bales, imports 3,000. The two days' receipts at the American ports were 27,000 bales, and exports to Great Britain 3,000, both comparatively heavy. Mid Uplands in New York is quoted at 15 3/8 cents., an advance of ⅛ cent. per lb., but this is met by fluctuations in Gold and Exchange.

Notwithstanding withdrawals from the Bank of England, the money market is reported easier in Reuter's telegram of yesterday, and in all probability we shall find a marked improvement in Thursday's Bank return.

Consols this morning were quoted at 92¾, a decline of ⅛; French Rentes are unaltered at 99; Bar Silver is given at 57⅛d., a decline of 1/16 per oz.

Sterling Exchange has been quiet with an easier tendency, not so much in Bank Bills, which are still obtainable at the same rate, but for private paper, which is more sought after both ready and forward. We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills, on demand | 1s. 10 1-32d. | per rupee. |
| Do. 6 months' sight | 1s. 10 5-16d. to ⅜d. | „ |
| Credits, 3 „ | 1s. 10 5-16d. | „ |
| Do. 6 „ | 1s. 10½d. | „ |
| Do. 3 (Jan." dely) | 1s. 10⅜d. | „ |
| Documents, 6 months' sight | 1s. 10 17-32d. | „ |

On Calcutta we do not hear of any actual transactions. Offers have been made to telegraph demand at 3/32 premium without leading to business. Government Paper is quiet and unchanged. We quote—Fours Rs. 103 to ¼; Fours and half Rs. 104 to ¼; Fives and a half Rs. 109¾ to ⅞.

The Share Market has been slow with a general decline in values for all descriptions. Bank of Bombays are very dull, a remark applicable also to Spinning shares, which in most instances are Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 per share lower. Land shares are also dull at a decline.

In Cotton there has been nothing done to-day. Dealers are still holding out for previous figures, which buyers do not care to pay. Receipts of old cotton are increasing, the quantity for the past three days being 932 bales.

Freights are unaltered. £2 2 6 is still quoted for ready steamers; forward-engagements are reported at £2-13 9 for January loading.

Piece Goods have been in decidedly better request, and a fair business has been done both in Grey and Bleached Goods at slightly better prices.

## CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

"Englishman" Office, Thursday Evening.

Business is already beginning to show the usual signs of the approach of the holidays, in the enlarged demand for money to work through the close time, and in a falling off in general trade. As regards the demand for money, it is appearing on a very full scale, but there is nothing in the nature of the demand to lead to the supposition that a large amount of present withdrawals will not find its way back into the vaults of the Bank when the puja is over, and a large proportion of the specie taken out has been taken by Government, to strengthen some of the up-country treasuries. The following are the changes in the Bank's position this week, as compared with last. Treasury Balances down 10 lakhs, and "other" deposits down 27 lakhs, from the causes above named, which same make up a large part of the half crore deficit found in this week's cash balances. The accommodation items have not been materially altered. An increase of 8 lakhs in the Bills Discounted has to be set against a decrease of 3 lakhs in the advances on Government Securities. The cash now stands at about a crore less than it did in the end of August, but the proportion of cash to liabilities has declined only from 63 to 55 per cent.

The Exchange Banks have just been declaring their dividends for last half-year, the Oriental at the rate of 12, the Mercantile 8, the Chartered and National 5, per cent. per annum,—figures which are becoming almost normal now. Instantaneous communication between different countries, and the keen close way in which business is now pursued have done no more good to Banks than to merchants, all of whom, in the old uncivilized times worked to much better purpose than they do now.

The cotton goods trade has been quieter again this week; dealers as usual curtailing operations towards holiday time. Generally speaking, importers have been firm, and in some instances have obtained a slight advance on special goods which were wanted. Some House, however, have been less judicious, and have injured to some extent the previously better tone of the market by making sales at a reduction of 2 annas on former rates. With the undoubtedly better demand that has been lately visible, a firm front on the part of importers would not be without effect. The exports of plain cottons from England to this port during September are stated at about 60 millions of yards, but the usual return has not come out yet.

In Exports there is still little doing and no contracts in new Indigo are yet reported. Holders are asking higher rates than shippers feel disposed to pay. In to-day's sales fine Tea brought half an anna advance, and medium descriptions fully previous rates.

### Exchange.

Sterling has until to-day steadily maintained last week's rates, and Bank Bills have been sold to a fairly large extent at 1-10 7/16 but Document Bills did not go up beyond the previous figure of 1-10 5/8. The demand for remittance has continued good, but exporters' paper is rather less abundant. Credits have stood at 1-10½, in only moderate supply, and have been mostly taken by the remitting Houses. Latterly there have been forward sales of Mercantile paper made at 1-10½ to 9/16, delivery from middle of November till end of the year and in consequence rates have to-day a flatter appearance. Late anticipations of Silver shipments by the German Government have proved correct, 30 lakhs having sailed to-day from Southampton in the Surat with rumours of more to follow, and at the above quotations for forward business the comparatively good return of 5½d. will accrue to the shippers, as compared with the present English price of 57 11/16, leaving interest out of the account, that being to them no object. The closing rates of Exchange to-day were for this Mail—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank Bills, on demand | 1-10 |
| Bank Bills 3 months' sight | 1-10 3/16 |
| Bank Bills, 6 „ | 1-10⅜ |
| Credits and Clean House Paper, 6 months' sight | 1-10 7/16 to ½ |
| Document Bills, 6 months' sight | 1-10⅝ |
| France.—Document Bills, 6 months' sight | 2-39½ |
| Bombay.—Document Bills, 30 days' sight | 99¾ |
| China.—Document Bills, 30 days' sight | 219 to ¼ |

The Council Bills issued yesterday in London went at a mere fraction under the previous average of 1-10 1-16 on Calcutta, tenders at 1-10 receiving 2 per cent. on this Treasury, and on Bombay in full.

### Stocks and Shares.

The improved feeling continues, and there is the appearance of more activity coming on after the holidays. A little breathing time will do no harm, after the sustained activity of so many months, and will prevent the purely speculative feeling from becoming too rampant.

Government Paper has improved, and under influence of a reviving demand, both here and at Bombay, prices have advanced a little all round. In the 4 per cents rather a large business has been done. To-day's rates were—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4 | per cents | 103⅜ |
| 4½ | do. | 104¼ to ⅜ |
| 5½ | do. | 109¾ to 110 |

Bank Shares are in better enquiry, Bengals being steady at 1,315. Nationals have recovered to 123 since declaration of the dividend, the late depression having been caused by a rumour that none would be paid at present. Agras have been done up to 95, but subsequently at rather lower rates.

Tea Shares are still a good deal out of the market. The demand is small, but holders are not at all pressing to sell. Among the transactions of the week there have been Cochelands at 170, East Indias at 85 and 86, (a fall of 4 rupees), Kalacherras at 116 to 118 (an advance of 2 rupees), Kunchunpore at 81 and 82 ex-dividend, Singells at 124 and 125 ex-dividend, Majagrams at 112 and 113 (a fall of 3 rupees), Borsillah at 112. The newly-issued Jerrighat Co. has been negotiated as high as 29 and 24 premium. Kurseong and Darjeeling contributories were to-day sold at 38.

Spinning Mill Shares remain pretty steady in tone, and a good amount of business has been put through. Bowreahs have been done to some extent at from 121 to 122 (a fall of 3 rupees). Calcutta Jute are quoted at 258. Fort Gloster full shares have brought 11½, which is somewhat below previous quotations, but are wanted at the decline. Oriental Jute have steadily maintained 11 premium, and Seebpore 4 premium. Barnagores have brought 148, and have a firm appearance, as also have Budge Budge at 27 to 27½ premium. Howrah Jute show no recovery from 3 discount.

Coal Shares continue to be currently saleable at full prices, and the demand is in excess of the supply. Equitables have advanced to 275, and New Beerbhooms to 112, and the last sales in Raneegunge was at 111 and 111½. The quotation for Bengals is 1,380, and there are buyers for time at a good advance.

Miscellaneous Shares do not show any particular changes this week. India General Steam are not better than 480 to 485. Watson's Press have sold at 131, and Ramkissenpore at 100, but for the latter there are now buyers at rather higher rates.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The brig Messanga, 41 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Damon with an original cargo from Mozambique, will be carried in the same bottom.

The s.s. Pearl, 386 tons, Captain C. Doert, sailed yesterday for Cutch, and Coast with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major S. H. Slithorpe, 26th Regiment N. I., Mr. E. Symonds, and two hundred and one deck passengers.

The s.s. Lorne, 1034 tons, Captain M. J. Butcher, which arrived in harbour, on the 12th instant from London (September 8th) calling at Malta, Port Said and Suez, via the Suez Canal brought a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

### DEPARTURE.

| Oct. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 13 | Pearl (s) | Doert | Cutch & Coast. |

The brig Messanga, Nacoda, to Damon, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Burmah, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

Steamer Kurrachee, to Kurrachee & K. Coast.

## MADRAS.

### ARRIVAL.

Oct. 9 Mongolia (s) ... Calcutta.

### DEPARTURE.

Oct. 9 Marchioness of Londonderry s. Calcutta.

### DAILY IMPORTS.—October 13.

From Liverpool.

Parsee s, 10 barrels white paint, A H A Kalium; 50 barrels coal tar, Essanjee Meerajee.

From London.

Ethiopia s, 3 casks tallow, 10 packages soft soap, M M Mody and Co.; 10 kegs iron nails, Rajabally Jewanjee; 1 bale cork, C E Mitchell and Co.; 25 drums linseed oil, Tyeballly Abdoollally and Co.; 60 cases brandy, Jamsetjee N. rojee.

Trafalgar s, 10 cases brandy, C Bonnevialle and Co.

Nizam s, 9 cases capsules and corks, H. Soares and Co.; 25 cases hock, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Malacca s, 12 cases port and 30 cases hock, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

From Genoa.

Asia s, 10 cases brandy, C Bonnevialle and Co.

### DAILY EXPORTS.—October 13.

For Liverpool.

Marian Moore, 53 bales rags, Soonderdass Mooljee.

Parsee s, 424 bales hemp, Naujee Luckmeedass; 53 bales wool, Volkart Brothers; 48 bales cotton, Lallchund Ramdayall; 114 bales cotton, Runchordass Lallje e; 16 bales wool, Jacob Sawoo and Co.

For Trieste.

Hydaspes s, 48 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

For Marseilles.

Hydaspes s, 2 cases carpets, and 1 case peacock feathers, Volkart Brothers; 1,500 cwts. gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers.

For Venice.

Hydaspes s, 100 bales cotton, H. Clason and Co.

For Hongkong.

Geelong, s, 8 packages red raisin, Godrez Meerban.

### COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteorological Observations made at the Government Observatory Colaba, Latitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s. N., Longitude 4h. 51m. 12·3 East, Height of Barometer above the Sea 37 feet.

| Means of Observations taken at 6 A.M., 10 A.M. 2 P.M., 4 P.M., and 10 P.M.— | October—1874. 5th | 6th | 7th | 8th | 9th | 10th | 11th |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In. | In. | In. | In. | In. | In. | In. |
| Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah. | 29·838 | ·858 | ·864 | ·849 | ·801 | ·800 | ·769 |
| Temperature of the Air | 81·6 | 81·6 | 81·8 | 82·7 | 82·5 | 82·1 | 81·7 |
| Wet-bulb Thermometer | 77·8 | 77·2 | 77·1 | 77·9 | 77·9 | 77·8 | 76·9 |
| Dew Point | 75·8 | 75·6 | 75·3 | 76·1 | 76·3 | 75·6 | 74·5 |
| Relative Humidity of Air | ·827 | ·828 | ·819 | ·811 | ·833 | ·811 | ·792 |
| Extent of cloudy Sky (the whole sky clouded=8.) | 5·8 | 6·0 | 4·4 | 2·6 | 0·2 | 2·2 | 4·2 |
| Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M. on following day | 84·4 | 85·0 | 85·7 | 86·6 | 87·9 | 87·1 | 86·8 |
| Minimum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M. | 78·0 | 78·1 | 76·6 | 78·7 | 75·9 | 76·0 | 75·0 |
| General Direction of Wind | a | b | c | d | e | f | g |
| | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. |
| Movement in 24 hours | 149 | 194 | 221 | 213 | 259 | 245 | 205 |
| | In. | In. | In. | In. | In. | In. | In. |
| Rain Gauge 4 feet above the ground | 0·00 | 0·00 | 0·00 | 0·00 | 0·00 | 0·00 | 0·00 |

Total fall of rain between 1st Jan. and 11th Oct. 82 inches 16 cents.

(a) SE, ENE, E, ESE, SSE, W, NW.
(b) NW, N, E, SE, SW, WSW, W, WNW, E, ENE.
(c) NE, ESE, WSW, W, WNW, NW.
(d) NW, NNW, NE, E, WNW, NW, NNW.
(e) NNW, N, NNE, NE, NW, NNW, N.
(f) N, NNW, N, NE, NW, NNW, N, NNE.
(g) NNE, WNW, NNE, NE, WNW, NW, NNW, N.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the Warrant prescribed in G. G. O. No. 889 of 1868 to enable Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Army to draw their pay in the Colonies shall in future be furnished in duplicate, and bear the signature of the payee on the back. One copy shall then be furnished to the Government of the Presidency concerned for transmission to the Colonial authorities and the other for delivery, as at present, to the Officer. The provisions of this G. G. O. and No. 889 of 1868 are equally applicable to Officers who on retirement from the service may desire to draw their pensions in the Colonies.

The following paragraphs of a Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No 405, dated the 24th November 1868, are published for general information:—The concluding paragraph of your despatch raises a question as to the amount of pay and allowances which should be drawn by Departmental Officers who may be permitted to proceed to England for the purpose of acquiring professional information. You question the advisability of continuing full regimental and staff allowances to such Officers in addition to the other advantages which they enjoy, and you express an opinion that it would be a convenient and liberal arrangement to grant them the full Indian pay and allowance of their rank with half staff salary, the remaining moiety being issued to the Officer officiating for them during their absence.

I concur in this opinion, and the rule you suggest may be notified to the service and made applicable to all Officers who may in future proceed to this country on special duty. It must, however, be distinctly understood that in no case will permission be accorded to Officers to visit England on duty unless the exigencies of the public service imperatively require it.

### ARRIVALS—October 10.

Adye, Lieutenant Colonel, Madras 2nd Infantry, H C, on leave, from Jalna.

October 13.

Hinds, Major, 45th Regiment, on leave, from Lucknow.

### DEPARTURE—October 13.

Heath, Lieutenant, 3rd Regiment Native Light Infantry, from leave, to Ahmedabad.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS

(Gazette of India, Oct 10.)

Agent, Governor-General for Central India.

Capt E Temple, Asst Political Agent, Bundelkund, and Cant Mag Nowgong, is granted thirty days' privilege leave from the 12th instant, or from such subsequent date in Oct as he may avail himself of the same.

Revenue Survey Department.

Capt Henry Stephen Hutchinson, Offg Asst Supt, 1st grade, received temporary charge of the 11th or 2nd Deccan Topographical Survey, from Maj Henry Charles Baskerville Tanner, Depy Supt, on the 18th Sept 1874.

Mr John Thomas Uniacke Coxen, Asst Surveyor, 2nd grade, for one month, commencing from such date, not later than 15th Oct as his services can be spared.

Great Trigonometrical Survey of India.

Mr O V Norris, Asst Surveyor, 2nd grade, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment, with effect from 10th instant.

Lieut J E Gibbs, R E, Offg Asst Supt, 2nd grade, has been granted one month's privilege leave with effect from 11th instant.

The following promotions are made, with effect from the 1st instant, to fill existing vacancies:—

Assistant Surveyors, 1st grade, to be Surveyors of the 4th grade.

Mr A Christie, Mr W O'Sullivan, Mr N C Gwynne, and Mr W C Price.

Assistant Surveyors, 2nd grade, to be Assistant Surveyors of the 1st grade.

Mr J Bond, Mr C D Potter, and Mr T Kinney.

Assistant Surveyors, 3rd Grade, to be Assistant Surveyors of the 2nd grade.

Mr. G. D. Cussons, and Mr. E. W. Lasseron.

Assistant Surveyor, 4th grade, to be Assistant Surveyor of the 3rd grade.

Mr J C Clancey.

Public Works Department—Military Works.

Capt T O Wingate, Asst Engr, Meerut Division, Military Works, is granted sixty days' privilege leave from 15th Nov 1874, or such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of it.

Lieutenant N Arnott, R E, Asst Engr, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani on 3rd March 1874.

Asst Engr Mr H Bull joined the Agra Division on 21st Sept 1874.

Indus Valley (State) Railway.

Owing to the closing of the works in the Bhawulpur and Khaupur Divisions, the following transfers are made:—

Mr A Rhodes, Asst Engr, 1st grade, from the Mooltan to the Upper Sind District.

Mr H Bellevernell, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, from the Mooltan to the Upper Sind District.

Mr J A D Lloyd, Asst Engr, 1st grade, and Offg Ex Engr, Larkhana Division, is transferred from the Upper Sind District to the Mooltan District.

Mr J C Jowett, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Ex Engr, Larkhana Division, Upper Sind District, vice Mr J A D Lloyd, Asst Engr, transferred.

Mr A S Knolles, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, is transferred from the Rohree to the Larkhana Division.

Scindia State Railway.

Mr D A Duns, Asst Engr 2nd grade, reported his return to duty at Agra, from the Northern Bengal State Railway on the afternoon of the 16th ultimo.

Northern Bengal State Railway.

Mr F Hawkes, Ex Engr, Parbutteepore Division, made over charge of his Division to Mr F E Braham on the forenoon of the 2nd Sept 1874.

Home Department.

Mr F H Dobson, Supt of the Moulmein Central Jail, and Offg Supt of the Rangoon Central Jail, is confirmed in the latter appointment.

Mr R H Hamilton, Dist Supt of Police, Central Provinces, has obtained fifteen months' leave of absence to Europe on medical certificate.

Mr John A Stowell, Registrar, Home Dept, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month and a half, with effect from the 15th instant.

Lieut W A Holcombe, B S C, and Asst Comr in Assam, has passed the examination in Jurisprudence, Political Economy, and Indian History.

Foreign Department.

In recognition of the services rendered to Govt by Furdoonjee Pestonjee, of the Comet Dept at Bombay, the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon him the title of "Khan Saheb," as a personal distinction.

Financial Department.

Privilege leave for one month, from the 20th Nov 1874, or such subsequent date from which he may avail himself of it, is granted to Mr H G Cowie, Asst Acct Genl, N W Provinces.

Military Department.

The under-mentioned Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate—Maj Wynyard Battye, B S C, for two years, with effect from the 20th April 1874, the date of his departure from Bombay per Lombardy.

The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on urgent private affairs—Capt William Lyod Noverre, B S C, Asst Comr and Offg Cant Mag and Judge, Small Cause Court, Saugor, Central Provinces.—for four months.

The under-mentioned Officers have reported their return from England:—

Surgn Maj J Elliot, M D, of the Medical Dept, Principal Medical Store-keeper to Govt at the Presidency.

Lieutenant B H S Gower, B S C, 1st Squadn Sqdn, 17th Bengal Cavalry.

The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lieut Col Henry Brabazon Urmston, B S C Depy Comr, Punjab.—for two years.

The under-mentioned Officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 26 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Lieut Col from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Public Works Department.

Mr W McHutchin is appointed to the P W Dept as an Asst Engr, 3rd Grade, and posted to Mysore.

Mr F Hutchinson, Asst Controller, 1st Grade, Assam, is promoted to the rank of Depy Controller, with effect from the 1st May 1874.

Mr A R Beacher, Asst Controller, 1st Grade, Punjaub, is promoted to the rank of Depy Controller, with effect from the 1st March 1874.

Mr E E Oliver, Offg Asst Secy to the Govt of India, Irrigation Branch, P W Dept, is appointed to officiate as Under-Secy in the Establishment Branch from the 6th Oct 1874, during the absence on privilege leave of Maj Steel.

Mr Cosmo Innes, Ex Engr, 4th grade, is transferred from the Establishment under the Director of State Railways to the N W Provinces, Provincial Establishment.

Mr G H Tait, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, is transferred from the N W Provinces to the Establishment under the Director of State Railways.

The services of Capt A G Begbie, R E, Offg Depy Controller of P W Accounts, attached to the Office of the Acctt Genl, P W Dept, are temporarily placed at the disposal of Govt of [illegible] P W Dept.

The following promotions are made in the Central Establishment of the Accounts Branch of the P W Dept, with effect from 1st Sept 1874.

Mr R G Duncan from Controller, 3rd Class, 2nd grade, to Controller, 3rd Class, 1st grade.

Lieut W J LeBreton, R E, from Depy Controller to Controller, 3rd class, 2nd grade.

The services of Mr W W Shanks, Asst Engr, 1st grade, and Offg Asst Secy to the Govt of India, in the P W Dept, are at his own request replaced at the disposal of the Engr in-Chief, Northern Bengal State Railway, with effect from 5th Oct.

## CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Oct. 10.)

Col G G Moxon, Dist Supt, made over charge of the Hoshangabad Police, to Mr In pr J Ruth, on the 2nd instant.

Col H D Taylor, Inspr Genl of Police Central Provinces, availed himself of the one month's privilege leave granted to him on the 5th instant, making over charge of his Office to Col G G Moxon, Offg Inspr Genl of Police, on the forenoon of that day.

## NOTICE.

*ALL COVERS intended for the CAMP of the VICEROY during HIS EXCELLENCY'S ABSENCE at HAZAREEBAUGH should be addressed "GOVERNOR GENERAL'S CAMP," without the addition of any Post Town.*

*E. BARING, Captain,*
*Private Secretary to the Viceroy.*
*Govt. House, Calcutta, 10th Oct. 1874.*

NOTICE.—Extra Copies of numbers of the *Bombay Gazette* containing accounts of the Hyderabad Festivities can be obtained from Messrs. Cursetjee and Co., Secunderabad, who will also register Subscribers' names for the daily *Bombay Gazette* and the *Overland Summary.*

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees, the announcement must be authenticated.]

### OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

Births.

GRIGG—October 4th, at Sultanpore, the wife of Captain E E Grigg, of a daughter.

PERKINS—October 4th, at Nynee Tal, the wife of Major E Perkins, R.E, of a son.

Marriage.

REED—BAMFIELD—October 7th, at Dalhousie, by the Rev J R Lewin, M A, Robert Baynes Reed, Esq, Captain 2nd Battalion 12th Regiment, to Agnes Mary (Amy), eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel A H Bamfield, Bengal Staff Corps.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

# The Bombay Gazette.

## WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1874.

The rumour related in our Saturday's issue, of the claimant to the Jaitpore estate having written out from London to his friends to say that the decision of the Bombay authorities was adverse to his claim, is said to be very general all over Kattywar, where this case has created a profound interest, even exceeding that caused by the claim of the tailors, who alleged that the present Thakoor, or Chief of Gondul, was their son. All the Durbars are deeply interested in any case involving the legitimacy of an heir to the throne; and they have watched the Jaitpore claim ever since it was originally started in 1859. The great public trial held by Mr. Jardine of the Civil Service at Jaitpore, in the very scene of the events, increased the excitement: as was apparent from the crowd that always attended the Court, including Chiefs and Karbharees, little boys and great ladies of the Chieftains' houses, for whom purda arrangements were made. The remarkable discussion about Vijul Bai's papers and the change of Sheristedars during the progress of the trial added new sensations, which culminated in the stormy address of Mr. Branson, when the Judge informed the parties of the contents of the Political Agent's (Colonel Anderson's) telegram, forbidding any public delivery of judgment. The secrecy which was thus thrown over the case has kept the excitement alive, and, of course, attracted the notice of the press; the public, touched with the romance of the claim and diverted with the peculiar procedure, had its appetite amply supplied by some of our contemporaries during the progress of the case, and eagerly read the remarks of a contemporary on the famous telegram. From these scattered notices, extending over a period of about two years, we have endeavoured to extract the main facts of the case, which is now almost as well known as the Tichborne trial.

They are as follow:—In 1859 Jaga Wala, the Katty Chief of Jaitpore, died. A few months after his death his widow, Sode Bai, who had borne no child for about eight years, notified to the Political Agent that she was pregnant. The Political authorities, viz., Colonels Lang and Barr, arranged that she should stay at Jaitpore until delivered: and, as the brothers of the deceased Chief had protested that she was not pregnant, they ordered, in accord with the usual custom, that the ladies of the other Chiefs' families should have an opportunity of investigating the fact. One night, however, Sode Bai disappeared from Jaitpore and rode through the night to the house of a friend of hers at a place called Bugusra, about 30 miles off. In about a day after, she reported the birth of a male child, the present claimant, known as Moolu Wala. The other Chiefs urged that there had been no birth: that it was absurd to suppose that a woman ten months pregnant will ride 30 miles just before delivery, and that the real reason of her departure was to evade all precautions and get somebody else's child introduced to her arms. Colonels Lang and Barr held that the birth was not proved; Mr. Kinloch Forbes, who afterwards became Political Agent, took the same view, and the opinions of these officers were upheld by Government and the Secretary of State. After several memorials had been ineffectually made to the Home Government, who held that the claimant was not the son of the deceased Chief, the matter dropped; and Jaga Wala's brothers and sisters took possession under the decree of Government, who assigned house, land, and incomes to the two widows, Sode Bai and Vijul Bai. In 1870, proceedings were recommenced in a very exciting manner by Bapujee, the Sheristedar of the Political Assistant, entering the house of Vijul Bai, the senior widow, and making an inventory of all her property. He carried away a great bundle of papers from her house, which he handed to Major LeGeyt, the Political Assistant. In the meantime the claimant went to England with his sister, Ladha Bai, and the result was that the Duke of Argyll suggested that a new and full enquiry should be held. Orders were issued by the Bombay Government to this effect in 1871, who then appointed Mr. Jardine to be Judicial Assistant in addition to his political duties, and commissioned him to hold a judicial enquiry into the case. Issues were fixed in the rains of 1872 at Rajkote: and, as many purdah ladies were named as witnesses, the Judge-Commissioner assented to the wishes of the parties that the trial should be held near their houses and at the scene of the events. A Parsee vakil, Mr. Cooverjee, was employed with several others for the claimant, and Mr. Branson, of the Bombay Bar, appeared for the people in possession under the decree of Government. Colonel Anderson had, on the application of the claimant, who insisted that they were important evidence in the case, impounded the bundle of Vijul Bai's papers and sent them to Mr. Jardine in connection with the case. When the claimant's counsel moved the Court that this bundle should be opened and examined, Mr. Branson got up and made objection. Mr. Cooverjee argued that Colonel Anderson had sent them to Mr. Jardine "in connection with the case." Mr. Branson retorted that the connection was illicit, as the entry on Vijul Bai's house and disturbance of her rights was an invasion of them and tantamount to disobedience of the Secretary of State and the Bombay Government which conferred them. The Court asked what proof there was of the claimant's assertion that the papers were strong evidence. The claimant's vakeel then admitted that there was none, and that neither he nor his client knew anything about them. On which the Court said that it appeared that the assertion was false; but as the arguments were pressed with fierceness he would call for a report from the Political Assistant about the search. Some days after he read a report from Major Watson, which stated that the Sheristedar Bapujee said that the search began on a private letter brought from Colonel Anderson to Major LeGeyt. On [illegible] the papers, it [illegible] been any order recorded [illegible] Colonel Anderson or Major LeG[illegible] a search for papers, [illegible] sent Bapujee to search for property. [illegible] the Court gave Lama Bussia, brother of the claimant's mother (and said to be the letter-carrier), a chance of purging his conscience and explaining what he meant by insisting to Colonel Anderson that the papers related to the case. Lama Bussia replied that he knew nothing about them, and his only reason for these statements was something that Bapujee Sheristedar had said. These points were fiercely contested, and it was urged repeatedly that Mr. Jardine was bound by what Colonel Anderson had done. At length the Court, in a long judgment, said that it could give no effect to the search as Vijul Bai's possession could not be disturbed by any one but Government and the Secretary of State who had given it to her: and, as to Colonel Anderson's impounding of the papers, that had been done on statements made to him in writing which were now admitted to be untrue, and there was no doubt that Colonel Anderson, after hearing the admissions, would do what any other Judge would do, that is, refuse to open the bundle for the curiosity of Vijul Bai's opponents. If the claimant thought otherwise, the Court would allow him time to go and get a statement from Colonel Anderson that the papers were relevant, notice of the hearing being given to the other side. In the meantime the bundle remained unopened and no further application was made.

While this was going on, the Judicial Assistant got an order to take the Sheristedar Bapujee as his own Sheristedar at once. Both parties were informed of this order, and, after hearing them, Mr. Jardine informed them that as the authority for the search and taking of papers made by Bapujee was not clear, and it was pleaded that Bapujee had done it in contravention of the orders of Government, no effect could judicially be given to this order until after the matter had been disposed of: and to this both parties agreed. So Colonel Anderson's order was postponed. The claimant did not apply to Colonel Anderson about the bundle and it was never opened. The Court then went on with the evidence of witnesses, and sat both at Jaitpore and Bugusra and examined the sleeping chamber in which Sode Bai said she had given birth to the child. Mr. Branson made very strong cross-examination of every witness produced; and several Political Officers came to Jaitpore to hear the case. At last it was all done, and after listening to the counsel for three whole days the Court adjourned to consider judgment, and appointed a day for delivery of the judgment, which delivery was prevented by Colonel Anderson's telegram. When this was read in Court, the scene was indescribable. Mr. Branson rose and hurled an indignant protest, insisting that all British Judges were bound to sit in public. Mr. Jardine said that he agreed in this view, but out of his deep respect for Colonel Anderson, and as there was no positive law on the point as in British India, he must regret his being precluded from complying with the desire of the parties. The disappointed crowd went off, not very good-humouredly, from Mr. Jardine's tent: it was as if at the end of the great Tichborne trial, and in the solemn stillness of Westminster Hall, the judges and jury had been suddenly prohibited by Mr. Gladstone from delivering the verdict.

Of course, this strange incident, never before known, has, with the immense inheritance depending on the Judge's award, added vastly to the rumours and guesses now being made all over the province. The gagging of a Judge is a serious matter, and it startled all the Civil Service. The claimant, a nice little boy of about 14 years of age, after this finale began to make preparations for going to England. He came down to Bombay, and after being entertained by several sowkars and others proceeded to England by a P. and O. steamer, accompanied by a Parsee, who went to England with him and his sister the first time. It is said that he has retained his legal agent, Mr. Gregor Grant, a retired Bombay Civilian, who once was well-known as a learned Judge of the Sudder A[illegible] legal reader would doubtless think [illegible] have been more advantageous [illegible] a leading Barrister well-used to cases [illegible] Tichborne case, especially as Mr. Grant [illegible] had anything to do with Kattywar; nor is it easy to understand why, in so important and intricate a claim, the young claimant should be advised to resort to Mr. Gregor Grant beyond all others, as we have never heard that since his retirement from the service that gentleman has devoted himself to the legal profession. But the whole case is extraordinary like the flight to Bugusra; the revival of the claim after Ladha Bai went to England; the great quarrel over the mysterious bundle; and the arrest of judgment by telegram. The vast sums depending on the issue, said to be above £15,000 sterling per annum, and a quarter of a million of mesne profits, will, no doubt, ensure the greatest care in the consideration of the case, whether it be now in Bombay or England: and, if the effect of the curious procedure applied is to draw very strong public attention both here and in Indian circles at home to this very remarkable class of claims, the public and the Chiefs of Kattywar will undoubtedly be large gainers. It is fortunate, too, that Colonel Anderson will soon be in England; and by his well known impartiality, sound judicial views, and greater experience, he will be able to correct any mistakes made by his Judicial Assistant, who at that time had been about as many months as Colonel Anderson had been years in the Province. A great State trial, involving the honour of a noble house and complicated with many questions of medical jurisprudence, is certain to attract the attention of the Bar of England, and to find its way into legal hand-books; and we should not be at all surprised if, as is usual in Indian Jagheer cases, it were mooted in Parliament. The case will always be remembered by lawyers as only one affording a precedent for shutting the mouths of Judges, and will thus be important in constitutional law. The procedure against Vijul Bai by search warrant, granted on an *ex parte* application, shows that the repute and honour of women is safe under the protection of the Political Officers against their opponents in civil suits: and the example of Mr. Gregor Grant is refreshing, as it indicates the facility with which retired officials in civil employ may draw an addition to income out of the Native States, where the character of the retired officials concerned secures the trust of their clients.

## NOTE OF THE DAY.

We understand that a petition was recently presented to the Senior Magistrate of Police, by a Hindoo lady, one Luxmeebai, the wife of a Government pensioner named Vittoba Pandurang, which contained an accusation of criminal misappropriation against a certain Hindoo pleader practising in the local Courts. It appears that for various reasons the woman Luxmeebai had been induced some time ago to live apart from her husband, who under the circumstances considered himself justified in refusing to support her. She was then advised to sue him for alimony, and four or five months subsequent to the separation succeeded in obtaining through the Police Court Rs. 50 per month as maintenance from her husband. The first payment in consequence of an accumulation of arrears and costs amounted to Rs. 300, which the husband duly paid into Court, was, as is alleged, received by the petitioner's legal adviser, the Hindoo pleader we speak of, in the month of October last, and apparently appropriated by him to his own use. Frequent applications made to him to refund the amount were as often unavailing, till at length a complaint representing the pleader's dishonesty was made to the late Mr. John Connon, then Senior Magistrate of Police, who being on the eve of a departure from the country found it impossible to proceed with the investigation of the matter, which was accordingly permitted to stand over, and, as we have stated, only renewed a few days ago. The present Senior Magistrate, we believe, has promised the petitioner to lose no time in enquiring into the case, and it is supposed that if the amount misappropriated be not speedily made good, the case will go hard with the delinquent. We understand further that a report to the Chief Justice of the pleader's conduct had been drawn up, but, owing to a false representation to the effect that "the matter had been settled," it was not submitted.

## THE FESTIVITIES AT HYDERABAD.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

### THE ACCIDENT AT VIKAR-OOL-OOMRA'S.

HYDERABAD, 12th October.

I stated in my letter of Saturday that three natives had been killed by the explosion at Vikar-ool-Oomra's, but in my Sunday's [illegible] I corrected the figure to four, the [illegible] of a soldier having been found [illegible] Sunday morning in the cloistered passage [illegible] which the guests had reached the entrance [illegible] hall. Various stories are current [illegible] the cause of the accident; but [illegible] to doubt that my first account [illegible] correct, and that some careless person had [illegible] dry powder instead of wet—the latter would of course have fizzed away gradually [illegible] off rockets [illegible] chamber of an old bombshell which had been used [illegible] times previously for a similar [illegible] It has been said that Major [illegible] struck by a piece of wood, but this statement is inaccurate. The splinter of shell [illegible] him has been found. What saved his life probably, was that he was not [illegible] by the piece of shell which had been blown nearly across the courtyard, but by a fragment [illegible] had described a high parabola and caught [illegible] in its descent. He had had time to remark to some of his friends around him, after the explosion, that something must have gone wrong, before he himself was injured. I was very glad to learn, on calling yesterday at the Residency, to which Major Bell was conveyed, that the wound is by no means serious, and that it is expected the patient will be able to get out of bed in a day or two. The five wounded natives at the hospital are also all doing well. They are attended by Dr. Gostling of the G. I. P. Railway, who has been indefatigable in his exertions. Mr. Swan, C.E., and Mr. Morris, of the Railway, also did good service on Saturday night in looking after the sufferers, one of whom, the man who had his leg cut off, died in Mr. Morris's arms. I am informed that this man, whom I spoke of as having bled to death, was mortally wounded by a piece of shell in the abdomen, and that this fatal injury was not discovered till his leg had been cut off. Dr. Gostling is not responsible for what was done in this case. The Resident, who showed the greatest concern at what had happened, stayed with Mrs. Saunders at the Palace till very late at night, and was most active in taking measures to relieve the victims of the accident. It is a fortunate matter that no prominent person, European or native, was killed or seriously hurt, or there might have been a great commotion in the city.

### GOLCONDA.

Yesterday morning we started early on elephants to pay a visit to the tombs which adjoin the site of the far-famed city of Golconda. The tombs are situated about five miles to the south-west of the city of Hyderabad, from which an excellent road climbs a gentle ascent to a height of probably 600 feet above the city, which is itself about 1,200 feet above the level of the sea. The road passes through the midst of a fertile country, rich in crops of rice and tall jowaree, and all about Hyderabad the land seems to be very productive, and to be capable of growing almost anything. There are large plantations of date palms, not so much in this neighbourhood as beyond Secunderabad to the north, from which the Nizam's Government derives a good revenue, as the trees, which are granted in their growth, are cultivated [illegible] Hyderabad are said to have discovered that toddy is not one of the intoxicating liquors forbidden by their law, and they accordingly join with the Hindoos in consuming large quantities of it, to the pecuniary profit of the State. As we drew clear of the city on this cool morning, with a strong breeze blowing across the uplands and making the ride very pleasant, we approached the [illegible] of an [illegible] losing its [illegible] the late rains, and which a turf-covered glacis slopes upwards to the wall of the old city of Golconda. This curtain wall, with bastions at regular intervals, encloses a space of many square miles, within which now all is silence; and in the centre of the enclosure, on a commanding eminence, stands the picturesque fortress of Golconda, reminding one greatly, by its appearance, of Edinburgh Castle. On the right of the road, about the level of the city, are the tombs of princes and begums of the Shahy dynasty, which had Golconda for the capital of its kingdom three hundred years ago. The burial place of the reigning dynasty of Hyderabad is the Mecca Musjid in the city. Mr. Lear, the well-known water colour artist, has lately visited this part of the country; and he was charmed with Golconda, of which he made many admirable sketches. From the elevated ground about here, too, one can look down—much as Marmion looked down from the Braid Hills on the capital of Scotland—on the fair valley in which Hyderabad, always to be distinguished by the lofty Char Minar and tower of the Mecca Musjid, lies embosomed among trees and lakes, in the midst of an amphitheatre of hills. The tombs are surrounded by a garden planted with orange and other fruit trees—by the way, there is not much good fruit in this part of India, but the custard apple, which grows almost wild, is excellent, and so plentiful, that at Goolburga the price was three hundred for a rupee—and I was surprised to find that both tombs and garden are carefully looked after by the present Government. The tombs are built in the usual Mussulman style, a domed quadrangle surmounted by a second dome. Granite has been used throughout in the construction of the tombs themselves and the substantial platforms on which they stand. The outer surface of most of them used to be covered with enamelled tiles of various colours, the favourite pattern being a rose flower; but, native and European barbarians having pulled off most of this covering piece by piece, sometimes leaving half bricks at the tiles to break them off, the Government has removed the enamelling and covered the tombs with chunam, which is Indian for whitewash. It would have been much better to scrape the granite clean and leave it unadorned. We entered the principal tomb, that of Sultan Mahomed with some of his wives and children, which in the hot season is a favourite resort for picnic parties, as the thickness of the walls keeps it always cool. Having climbed to the top of the tomb to catch a glimpse of the surrounding country, we once more mounted our elephants and returned by a different road to the city. What, without visiting the Fort, some one will ask? Yes: no one is admitted inside the Fort. The Nizam's Government attaches exaggerated importance to the possession of this citadel, which commands the entrance to Hyderabad from Goolburga. An attempt was made to bring the line of railway under the Fort; but the British Government would not consent to this, and the present direction of the line was accepted as a compromise. The appearance of the fortifications is imposing enough, but they are quite worthless against modern artillery, and the belief that they afford any security against invasion or annexation is a delusion. Still, the Nizam's Government, with pardonable pride of place, clings to the idea of having one fortress which no Englishman can enter; and permission to enter Golconda is denied, we believe, even to the Resident himself. It is rumoured that fabulous treasures are concealed in the fort, where the Nizam keeps his military chest, and the amount is variously stated—the Hyderabad gossips are as credulous as those of Alexandria—at from ten to thirty millions sterling. Anyhow Golconda is impenetrable; and we were obliged, however reluctantly, to turn our elephants towards the city. May I offer a word of advice to intending travellers, and tell them not to ride on elephants in the heat of the sun? The slouching pace of these animals is, for a long distance, distressingly slow; and the howdahs, fashioned apparently of the narrow bodies of discarded buggies, will barely hold two people comfortably. The best way to visit Golconda is to go in a tonga or on horseback.

### PRECIOUS STONES.

We did not come on any signs of precious stones. According to Hamilton, Golconda never produced within itself the diamonds for which it was renowned throughout the world. All the diamonds in India, by his account, come from the districts of the Balaghaut between the Kistna and Penar rivers, and the stones were only [illegible] to Golconda to be polished. Hami[illegible] adds that even these mines have been worke[illegible] but it seems incredible that diamonds [illegible] be so plentiful as they are now [illegible] if the natives had not, by kind [illegible] kept the secret of where to find [illegible] their foreign rulers. [illegible] had [illegible] while at Golconda of testing [illegible] of the story told by Sinbad the [illegible] confirmed by Marco Polo, that the [illegible] valleys in which snakes abound [illegible] get them by throwing [illegible] which the diamonds stick, [illegible] away the vultures which [illegible] the tops of the hills. The hills [illegible] are there still, but no [illegible] has become of the diamonds [illegible] amethyst, agates, garnets, and [illegible] found in the neighbourhood, and it [illegible] intelligent search is not made by competent [illegible] there are not diamonds [illegible] the Hyderabad State [illegible] in which [illegible] good deal of gold; [illegible] two parallel dykes near Hy[illegible] familiar with the [illegible] America and Australia are [illegible] Why [illegible] Mr. Gilbert [illegible] Government of Bombay do not [illegible] to bury him alive in Kudde[illegible] for [illegible] months and [illegible] the

### COAL.

It is certain, however, that the Nizam's dominions contain [illegible] supply of black [illegible] only has coal been found at Sasti, [illegible] but recently the discovery has been made [illegible] of the best quality, to the amount of many millions of tons, underlies 100 square miles of the Nizam's dominions at a depth not exceeding 200 to 300 feet. The beds of coal are declared to be from 40 to 56 feet deep, and there is easy water communication from the coal-field to the eastern coast, which would permit coal to be laid down there at two or three rupees a ton. About the value of this discovery there can be no doubt, and it seems probable that other minerals exist and can be worked to advantage in this country.

### IRON.

Ironstone, for instance, is plentiful in almost the immediate neighbourhood of the coal-field. Damascened steel daggers are still manufactured at Warangul, the desolated capital of a once prosperous kingdom, and Beder, once also an independent State, is still famous for its *koftgaree* work. The natives, it is true, do not use the iron of the country very largely, because their process of smelting it is cumbrous. They put so much ironstone in a charcoal fire; and then four men, each with a buffalo hide, blow the fire till the iron runs out, so pure and tough that it beats the best of Swedish iron. It is for the most part manufactured into hammers and axes which are used by stone-cutters. I have seen specimens of both coal and iron from the Nizam's mineral districts, which leave no doubt in my mind that the future of this country will be amazingly prosperous. But nothing can be done without communications; and the Railway just completed is only a continuation of the faulty zigzag system of Indian railways running across the peninsula. To bring traffic to the railways, perpendiculars must be drawn to these zigzags; and it must be obvious that none of these latitudinal railways, if we may call them by this name, would offer better security for paying its way than one connecting the mineral belt of the Nizam's country with the cotton belt of Nagpore, and this again with the grain belt of the Nerbudda valley. Such a line would afford facilities for the interchange of various products, instead of being only useful to carry down one uniform class of produce to the sea: and the Nizam's Government is fully alive to the importance of connecting Hyderabad with Nagpore by a new line.

### THE POLICY OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT OPPOSED TO THE IMPORTATION OF CAPITAL AND ENTERPRIZE.

But such a line cannot be constructed without the aid of capitalists who will never be tempted, to embark in speculations for the improvement of the Nizam's territory so long as the British Government maintains its claim not to let the Nizam contract a debt with any European unless the Resident at Hyderabad has previously sanctioned [illegible] the way of the free employment by the Nizam's Government of competent Europeans to serve the State by working its coal and iron mines. This consideration leads us to suggest that the opening up of the Nizam's territory renders necessary the revision of all the treaties by which the Nizams bound themselves and their successors to remain for ever in a state of pupilage to the British Government. These treaties, in which the old East India Company's jealousy of interlopers and bitter expression, have become obsolete, and it is right that the change should be frankly recognised. I doubt, however, if the need for reform in this matter will be admitted by a Government which has lately declared that it will listen to no arguments in favour of the restitution to the Nizam of Berar. This is not the place for me to discuss the policy of the line of action recently adopted, by order of Lord Salisbury, towards Sir Salar Jung, in consequence of the Minister's expressed desire to pay off the mortgage on Berar and recover for his Sovereign freedom of action in the government of his own dominions. But it ought to be generally known that the British Government has come to the brink of an absolute rupture with Salar Jung; and the extraordinary conduct of the Resident, who recently invited a number of Hyderabad nobles to breakfast and asked them to use their influence with the Minister to induce him not to press the demand for Berar, can hardly be regarded as anything but a direct insult to the Minister, who, whatever may be said about the merits of the Berar case, has certainly deserved better of the Paramount Power than any other native of India.

### THE CURRENCY.

Turning, however, from what might be if the railway were extended, and the treaties revised let us look for a moment at the consequences of the opening of the line just completed. Speaking generally, I should say that the new line will immensely increase the comfort of Europeans in the Hyderabad State, who have hitherto had no other means of conveyance to Goolburga than a bullock bandy, and that it will also be much liked by the natives. Hyderabad will be brought, by the opening of the line, within the direct influence of Bombay. It will continue to get servants and carriers from Madras, but it will buy its goods and its intelligence in this city. Some of its orders may have a serious effect on prices in Bombay, for I understand that as many as 309 pomphlets were sent up by rail for Vikar Ool Oomra's dinner on Saturday. But, so long as the currency remains in its present confined state, it will be found to be a great practical stumbling-block in the way of business. The Hyderabad Halli Sicca Rupee is less in value by about one-sixth than the Queen's rupee; but the exchange of course varies, and the plan adopted by the G. I. P. Railway of fixing the rate at 118 Halli Sicca Rupees for 100 Queen's cannot answer when the bazaar rate is only, as now, 117 to 116 [illegible]. The Nizam's Government, no doubt with good reason, is nervously afraid of losing to the thin end of the wedge of British lust of annexation, and it therefore clings to the privilege enjoyed by His Highness, as an independent sovereign, of coining his own rupees. But it seems to us that this political difficulty might be removed at the cost of a little temporary inconvenience to some classes of the people, if the Nizam could be persuaded to call in the old coinage and issue fresh coins, bearing any superscription he may desire, of the exact value of the Queen's rupee, 8 annas, and 4 anna pieces. An agreement should of course be entered into that the Queen's and the Nizam's coins should circulate freely and be accepted as legal tender in the territories of both States. An engagement of this kind has been in force for some years among the nations of France, Italy, Belgium and Switzerland, all whose coins, being exactly of the same weight and fineness, but with different images on the obverse, circulate indiscriminately throughout the various States. Nobody supposes that Switzerland has lost her independence by accepting French coins as equivalent to her own; and the international commerce of the different states has been a great gainer by the abolition of a perplexing and vexatious hindrance to trade.

### SECUNDERABAD.

On Sunday evening I went over to see Secunderabad, a station which nobody should miss seeing who wishes to understand what care the British Government takes of its soldiers in India. The garrison of Secunderabad is now the largest in India, the European troops alone consisting of two regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and four batteries of artillery. The limits of the camp include a space of twenty square miles; yet, so strong is the force kept here, that, when the whole garrison is paraded along with the Hyderabad Contingent, the line stretches across the whole ground, and it is necessary to double up the flanks. The infantry and artillery are at Secunderabad, the cavalry above them on the heathy rocky ground at Trimulgherry, and the civil station still further on at Bolarum. The whole camp seems to be admirably fitted, from its situation, for a sanitarium, and the palatial barracks, the hospital, and the gaol (familiarly known as Windsor Castle from the grandeur of its appearance), show that no expense has been spared to keep the British soldier in good condition. One is almost surprised that, with so many indulgences to enjoy out here, any of our troops can ever be persuaded to go home. The camp is very tastefully laid out, and I was especially [illegible] trees, shrubs [illegible] bloom like the [illegible] ing the [illegible] delicious [illegible] mission is [illegible] better [illegible] been con[illegible] [illegible] of gunpowder

[illegible]

There only re[illegible] the [illegible] necessarily cut [illegible] man. I have [illegible] reporting [illegible] only [illegible] unbounded [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] due [illegible] his [illegible] the [illegible] fallen [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Elsworth [illegible] Works Department [illegible] endeavoured [illegible] wishes by [illegible] derabad as [illegible] perfectly successful [illegible] could [illegible] been more delightful [illegible] doing injustice to anyone else, I may [illegible] Mr. Wilkinson has been the guiding [illegible] the whole series of entertainments [illegible] him we [illegible] indebted [illegible] arrangement [illegible] lodging [illegible] which [illegible] their [illegible] it is satisfactory to know that [illegible] in the laying out and planting [illegible] of what a garden ought to be has not been lost on the wealthier citizens of Hyderabad, among whom a taste for gardening has now become the fashion. These people are, indeed, superior in taste to ordinary natives. They have an independent spirit and a desire to excel, which may yet carry them a long way. I have been greatly impressed with the marked advance in civilisation made by [illegible] of Hyderabad, when one compares their good taste in many of the arts of life with the combination of barbaric squalor with barbaric pearl and gold, which one witnesses at such a court as that of Baroda, where all the pageantry seems to be designed as a mockery of royalty. The Nizam's Government is at all events a reality [illegible] one as worthy perhaps of consideration as the Government of Yakoob Beg of Yarkand.

## DEYRAH RACES.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Fourth Day.

This meeting was brought to a close yesterday.

The first event was the Handicap Steeple-chase, for which there were three starters—Gaffer Grey carrying 11 st. 4lbs., Daybreak 10 st. 7 lbs., and War Eagle 11 st. 7 lbs. This was really a splendid race. War Eagle made the running at the start, and kept the lead for about ¾ of a mile, when he gave place to Gaffer Grey, Daybreak in rear. The grey horse gradually increased his lead, and by the time they had gone round the course the first time he was leading nearly 100 yards. He came on his head, however, at the water jump, at the 1½ mile from home, and by the time his rider had remounted again the other two horses had passed him about 50 yards. Gaffer Grey made up the distance very quickly, and all three horses raced close together till they got about half mile from home, when War Eagle tailed off, and Gaffer Grey, who was evidently a good deal shaken by his fall and having far the most of the weights, was unable to lead Daybreak, who eventually won pretty easily by a dozen lengths. Time—6m. 30s.

The next race was a match between Cross Bee and Anarchy at [illegible] and 8-6, respectively. Both horses kept pretty close together till they reached the distance post, when Anarchy went away from Cross Bee and won easily by six lengths. Time—4m. 10s. Distance 2 miles.

The last race was the Galloway Steeple-chase, for which there were three entries—Pirates, Maid Marian, and Fairy. Pirates went away with the lead and, jumping his fences in splendid style, reached the first turn without any mishaps. There, however, he showed his usual temper, and [illegible] in the middle of a field, after which [illegible] in the race. Both the other galloways fell, but Maid Marian, having lost the least ground of the two, eventually won. Nothing else passed the post. Time—7m. Distance a little short of 2 miles.

## INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

[From our own Correspondent.]

COCHIN, 5th October.

THE LAUNCH OF A NEW VESSEL.

About eight months ago, the keel of a new vessel, 120 feet long, was laid in one of the ship building yards at Cochin; and this vessel has been launched to-day before a crowd of spectators, and has been called the Futty Allum. Eight months for the construction of a vessel at Cochin of about 600 tons is not a long time, for no portion of the work is performed by machinery; all being done by skilled artisans; and there is much difficulty in collecting wood and materials. The benteak and teak for the planks, decks, and knees have to be obtained from depôts at Alleppee, Ponany, and Ernacollum; the copper, felt, and nails from Bombay, and the spars and rigging gear from other places. I would then say that the Futty Allum was built pretty fast, and she is a pretty vessel in water. An hour's pull from the town brings you to Cochingaddy, where the vessel was built; and, on arriving here, I found the shore crowded with people and the river with boats containing eager spectators, awaiting to see the launch. This was to have been at 10 A.M., according to invitations sent round, but I believe there was a little delay in launching the vessel. The Futty Allum went into the water the moment the lid that kept her on board was removed; and the first-rate manner in which she went throws much credit on the builder, who had made all the arrangements for the launch. After she was in the water, those who were invited to witness the launch were treated with sherbet; and the owner of the vessel was personally present in the pendals distributing flowers and bouquets to all.

The Futty Allum will be about 600 tons, and has been built by a native. Once the ship-building industry at Cochin was entirely in the hands of an East Indian family; but natives have since learnt the trade, and almost all the vessels are now built by them. The Futty Allum is constructed of benteak; but her bulwarks and decks are of teak. I am told that her length from stem to stern would be about 130 feet, her outside breadth about 35 feet and her depth, 25 feet. She belongs to a Mussulman merchant here, called Moosa Hajee Hamed; and is intended for the rice trade between Cochin, and Chittagong and other rice ports.

It is a long time since the launch of a vessel of the dimensions of the Futty Allum took place at Cochin, and it will be a much longer time before a similar occurrence takes place again. We cannot expect a permanent resuscitation of the ship-building trade. The industry has become almost nil. It commenced to decline when English and American built vessels came to be offered in the Indian market for sale, and after the considerable enhancement of the value of timber owing to the demands of the Railway and other causes.—

A CASE OF DEFAMATION AGAINST A LOCAL PAPER—THE MEANING OF THE WORD "ASS."

A case of defamation against the *Cochin Argus* was thrown out by the local Joint Magistrate, under section 147 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The case arose from the circumstances of the Commander of the bark Passover comparing the writer of a paragraph, in the *Western Star* to "an ass or a scoundrel," for certain remarks regarding the grounding of that vessel on the Cochin bar. The writer came forward and laid the complaint for the publication of the Captain's letter. The Magistrate passed the following order:—

The word "Ass" when applied to a human being must be taken to mean only "a stupid person," and the word "scoundrel" means nothing more than "a mean, worthless fellow." The Master of the Barque Passover in using the said expressions in his letter to Mr. Pinto, the Pilot, simply compared the person, who got the article reflecting upon the said pilot, in the *Western Star* paper, to either an ass or a scoundrel, because he considered the putting of an article in a paper ere knowing the truth or correctness thereof to be an act either of stupidity or of mean worthlessness. The said letter contained also the Master's opinion that the accident, which the barque met with, was one over which no one had any control, and as this opinion exonerated the pilot from all blame in the discharge of his public functions, the publication of that letter was rendered essentially necessary by the nature of the article previously published in the *Western Star* paper, and is not, in my opinion at all defamatory. Besides, the complainant's name did not appear, either in the article or in the letter, as the party who put the said article in the paper, nor is he the person who has declared himself to be the publisher of the *Western Star* newspaper, and I cannot therefore conceive how the complainant can take the publication of the aforesaid two expressions (if amounting to defamation at all) as having been used with the intent to harm, or with the knowledge or belief that it will harm, his reputation.

There being, in my judgment, no sufficient ground for proceeding, I dismiss the complaint under section 147 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

(Signed) J. [illegible]
[illegible] Magistrate.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

## [illegible]LIGENCE

[illegible] are preparing [illegible]

LONDON, 12th Oct., Aft.

[illegible] Market [illegible] steady [illegible]

The [illegible] Cotton Market has been quiet but [illegible]

[illegible] 9½.

[illegible] 9½.

[illegible] 67 11/16.

[illegible] has been withdrawn from the Bank of England—destination unknown.

Money [illegible] easier.

The Bombay mails of the 16th ult. were delivered in London on the 12th inst.

The s.s. [illegible] has passed through the Suez Canal.

Departure for Bombay:—[illegible] Canal—Stephensons and South Tyne.

## THE FESTIVITIES AT HYDERABAD, DECCAN.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

SHAHABAD, 13th OCTOBER.

The Residency ball was a splendid affair. The illuminations were most brilliant. Two hundred guests sat down to supper. Sir Salar Jung and the other courtiers supped separately. In the cricket match the railway team were defeated by the Chudderghaut players. Rain has fallen at Waddi.

THE Maharana of Oodypore, whose dangerous illness we reported the other day, is since dead. The Maharajah of Ulwar, too, we are told is ailing.

UNDER instructions from the Secretary of State the name of Mr. Henry Buckley Bradbury has been removed from the list of Civil Servants on the Bengal Establishment.

THE title of Khan Saheb has been conferred on Furdoonjee Pestonjee by His Excellency the Viceroy in recognition of the services rendered by him to Government in the Commissariat Department of Bombay.

MR. E. E. OLIVER, Assistant Secretary, Irrigation Branch, has been appointed to officiate as Under-Secretary to the Government of India, D. P. W., during the absence of Major Steel, R. E., on privilege leave.

THE result of seven sales of Bengal Opium and six months' duty on Malwa Opium for the year 1874-75 is £4,322,097, which exceeds the estimated amount for the period by £445,086. Of this £176,062 is on account of Bengal, and £269,024 on account of Bombay.

IT has been decided that a party of officers and men from the Burdwan Rifle Volunteers shall take part in the Volunteer Camp of Exercise to be held at [illegible] next December. A Cup will also be sent to the Meeting to be fired for, a present from the officers of that corps.

[illegible] *Gazette of India* announces that His Excellency the Viceroy will hold a Levee at [illegible]

THE *Sydney Morning Herald* of August 31st says:—"An experimental message was sent yesterday to Java from Sydney, and a reply received in two minutes 35 seconds. The distance travelled by the electric current was 8,7[illegible] miles. The rapidity of manipulation in so short a time is proof that we have good operators. The current of electricity from Sydney to Port Darwin was instantaneous."

THE Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the duties chargeable under the Stamp Act on every instrument by which moveable or immoveable property is conveyed to the Secretary of State for India in Council by way of sale, lease, or exchange where money is paid by Government [illegible] equality of exchange. This Notification supersedes the one published under date the 25th June 1874.

THE list of officers of the Bengal Presidency permitted to retire from the Army under the new regulations will be found in another column. It is also notified that officers so retiring who may desire to draw, in whole or in part, the capitalized value of their annuities in India are required to submit their bills for pre-audit to the Examiner, Pay Department, through the Presidency Paymaster, who will disburse the same.

THE Government of India has sanctioned a gratuity of [illegible] to the widow of the late Mr. McCleery, an Assistant Engineer, who lately died from sun-stroke, while superintending the grain sheds at Howrah. The unfortunate gentleman was a victim of the famine, his death, which happened within a few hours of the stroke, being caused by excessive exposure to the sun while pressing on the erection of the sheds under very urgent orders.

UP to the 1st instant, the total amount of Government grain that had been stored in the famine districts was 127,752 tons, of which 109,64[illegible] tons were allotted to Tirhoot alone. The total quantity conveyed in various ways up to the same date was 211,716 tons, of which Tirhoot alone accounted for 116,523 tons. The balance remaining on the 1st instant was 113,036 tons—exclusive of a small quantity in transit and a reserve at Calcutta.

THE Bokhara correspondent of the Lahore paper hears that the Shah of Persia has sent a large force from Mashed to Ghoriyan and Seistan. 15,000 men are, it is said, also stationed at Kohistan, which is a place 10 miles from Ghoriyan in the Mashed direction. The same correspondent also states that the Russian Governor has asked the Shah of Persia to build Serais on the road from Kohistan and Seistan to Urgunj, and also to place guards in each Serai. The Shah has consented to do so.

IN supersession of the notification of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, dated the 11th December 1873, the Governor General in Council is pleased to rule that when a public officer is transferred without promotion from one substantive appointment to another at a different station, a copy of the order transferring him shall be sent to the Accountant General of the Province where he is serving with an endorsement stating either that the transfer has been ordered on public grounds, and not at the request of the officer, or that the transfer had been made at the officer's request.

ON Tuesday, the 6th, the Lieutenant-Governor held a durbar on board his yacht off Chupra. The Viceroy's sunnud, conferring the title of Maharaja, was presented by Sir Richard Temple to the young Zemindar of Hatwa in open durbar. Hatwa is a large and rich estate in the north of the Sarun district, with a rent-roll of about £40,000 a year. The late Zemindar, who had been made a Maharaja by the British, died a few years ago, and the estate has been managed by the Court of Wards. The young Zemindar has now attained his majority, the title of Maharaja has been given him, and he enters on the management of his estate this month.

THE [illegible] Special Narrative of the Drought has been discontinued, and the Viceroy has intimated to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal his desire that a general report of the relief operations since their establishment may be submitted to the Government of India at the end of [illegible] as soon after as convenient. His Excellency further intimates that should it be found impossible to give full and complete accurate statistics for all details so early as the end of the current month, the Government of India would wish to receive the nearest approximations rather

than that any considerable delay should occur in the submission of the report.

AUTHENTIC information has been received by us (*Indian Public Opinion*) [illegible] the [illegible] at [illegible] with the loss of [illegible] Mr. Russell with [illegible] goods has also arrived [illegible] without the heavy loss of [illegible] and a fifth of his baggage [illegible] of which a hundred and [illegible] horse-loads of goods have been left at a place [illegible] marches this side of Shahidulla. The British Agent was met at Shahidulla by a Yuzbashi sent by the Ameer, the usual [illegible] accompanying him [illegible] has yet been received at [illegible] having [illegible] Yarkand.

THE cricket club in connection with the Benares College is in a very flourishing condition, a contemporary says. The Maharajah [illegible] has presented it with Rs. [illegible], of which Rs. [illegible] will be spent on a shed near the cricket ground, the balance going to defray the cost of constructing gymnastic apparatus for the use of the [illegible] Mr. [illegible], the Officiating Judge, and Mr. Colvin, the Collector, [illegible] interest in the club [illegible] College grounds. The [illegible] Maharaja [illegible] Durbhungah and his [illegible] play. An interesting match [illegible] Brahmins against the World [illegible] Professor [illegible] of Benares, [illegible] played on the Brahmin side, [illegible] a good score to the victory [illegible] first innings.

HIS Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to authorize all Deputy Commissioners of districts within the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab to grant passes for the transport of saltpetre from their respective districts to any place within the territories subject to the jurisdiction of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and also to authorize all Magistrates of districts within the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-Western Provinces, and all Deputy Commissioners of Districts within the Chief Commissionership of Oudh, to grant passes for the transport of saltpetre from their respective districts to any place within the territories subject to the jurisdiction of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

FROM the last approximate statement of the gross receipts on Indian Railways we find the total amount for all the guaranteed lines from the 1st January to the 29th August of this year was Rs. 5,87,83,582, being an increase on that for the same period of last year of Rs. 1,16,77,599. The increase was divided as follows:—East Indian main line Rs. 79,32,264, ditto Jubbulpore branch Rs. 4,11,685; Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Rs. 18,57,148; Great Indian Peninsula Rs. 11,59,985; Oudh and Rohilcund Rs. 5,69,994; Eastern Bengal Rs. 4,20,617; and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Rs. 3,93,254. The Madras line, for the same period, shows a decrease of Rs. 7,95,487, and the South Indian Rs. 1,71,861. The amount received on all the State lines for the same period was Rs. 5,26,038, being Rs. 3,24,738 in excess of the former year.

THE following are the remarks of the Agricultural Department of the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 8th October 1874:—From Madras general prospects are reported to be satisfactory. In Bombay the monsoon is said to be over, and as a rule the crops are above the average, with slight local deficiencies consequent on want of rain. In Bengal the rainfall of the week was seasonable in almost every district, so that the great rice crop of the year may now be considered secure. In parts of the Burdwan and Presidency divisions, however, the prospects of the crop are very poor owing to the lateness of the rains. The loss by floods is happily less than was feared, except in the Jhenida sub-division of Jessore, where the rice has been much damaged. Lands are being prepared for the rubbee or cold weather sowings, with good prospects, and in some places the sowings have already begun.

THE Calcutta Commercial Guide for September tells us that, as compared with the month of [illegible] was an increase in the value of merchandise imported of Rs. 63,96,149, and also in the value of bullion and specie imported of Rs. 16,268. Cotton twist and yarn and cotton piece goods account for upwards of Rs. [illegible] of the increased value [illegible] and there has also been a large [illegible] under the heads of copper, iron, and [illegible] metals. In merchandise exported there [illegible] a decrease in value of Rs. 22,80,307, and also [illegible] specie and bullion exported of Rs. 3,79,186. [illegible] making up the decrease were principally [illegible] piece-goods, silk piece goods, raw cotton, dhal and [illegible], rice, buffalo hides, linseed, raw silk, sugar, [illegible], whilst gunny bags, cow hides, jute, [illegible] oil, and opium, all show a large increase. The Customs collections show a net increase of Rs. 2,[illegible],181.

A STRANGE accident happened on Thursday night, the Allahabad paper tells us, to the mail van of the train which left Allahabad that evening for Calcutta. Near Arrah the well was opened by the head clerk, who found that the contents were on fire. The train was at first stopped, but no available means of checking the fire being at hand, it was started again and run with all speed into Arrah station, where the fire was put out. It was found that a bag containing post office departmental correspondence for the Calcutta head office had been burnt, also a part of the Calcutta book mail, packet mail, and a small number of Calcutta parcels. The letter mail was not touched. The fire could only have been caused by some combustible or explosive matter in some of the parcels or inland packets, as the bags burnt were at the very bottom of the well. There is a narrow aperture where the well joins on below to the body of the van, and where the fire from the engine may have found its way into the well, but if it had come in here the articles at the top should have been burnt not those below, and the letter mail was on the top.

A CALCUTTA paper is informed that Government have determined to establish an elephant kheddah in the Darjeeling Terai, and that Captain F. H. Wood, B.S.C., will be appointed Superintendent. Captain Hood has had considerable experience with elephants, having been in charge of a kheddah at Chittagong in 1867-68, during which time he was very successful in his captures. He was afterwards sent down to Burmah to transfer elephants overland for the Bengal Government, a task which he accomplished successfully, and earned the thanks of Government. The latter part of this journey was performed under trying circumstances. The season being bad, the herd suffered much from scarcity of water, and jungle fires in crossing the Arracan mountains. After the Looshai Expedition, in which Captain Hood was employed in command of the Hill Cooley Corps and Transit service between Burkhall and Demagiri, he has spent two years' furlough in elephant hunting in Siam, and again performed the march up through Burmah to Bengal with a small herd of elephants, some of which were purchased by Government.

THE undermentioned Specifications of Inventions have been filed in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department:—Mr. Charles William O'Brien Ansell, Engineer, Tukvar Company, Limited, in the District of Darjeeling, for sorting and winnowing tea. Mr. Charles Powell, late Assistant Superintendent of Police, Madras, now of Coonoor, Neilgherries, for the manufacture of vehicles, either wheeled or portable. Mr. William Judson Addis, Civil Engineer, inhabitant of Bombay, for a machine for dyeing. Mr. William Chance, Engineer, Calcutta, for improvements in engines, for high and low pressure, and in valves and ports connected therewith. Mr. E. W. Stoney, Civil Engineer, residing at Nundalore in the Cuddapah District, Madras Presidency, for excavating under water, clay, gravel, kunker, or other similar material from the interior of wells, cylinders, &c., by means of a machine entitled a "Double-acting Helical Excavator." Mr. Charles Henry Compton, Manager of the Agricultural Phosphate Company, Limited, of No. 2, Hazareemull's Tank Lane, Calcutta, for an improved clasp or rivet for joining iron or other metal bands.

IT is related that when Magellan discovered the Philippine islands he was astonished to light upon an Arabic alphabet in use at Cabu. On inquiry he found that somewhere about the ninth century some Mahomedan priests from Oman had landed here and taught their natives the Koran. Only some few isolated facts are known concerning the population of the islands of Oceania before the discovery by European voyagers, and any addition to our knowledge, however small, is therefore of great value. A Manilla paper announces the discovery of some prehistoric remains, apparently akin to those of Mexico and the United States, on the little islands of Rota and Tinian, which form part of the Ladrone or Mariana Islands. We have as yet but very scanty particulars of these antiquities; but they appear to consist in each case of two series of eight stone pyramids, standing in two rows, at intervals of 12 feet, the base being 12 feet square, and the height 26 feet. The summit is crowned by a kind of large cup equal in diameter to the diagonal of the base. Unfortunately the description of these pyramids given us leaves much to be desired, but there is little doubt that they belong to an age anterior to the [illegible] conquest, [illegible] that they [illegible] ascribed to [illegible] as all similar to the [illegible] and [illegible] aborigines of the archipelago. From the present description, these monuments would seem to have touch in common with the [illegible] remains found in Mexico and some of the United States.

THE *Pioneer*:—We regret to hear that certain [illegible] which we have not thought it desirable [illegible], but which point [illegible] the [illegible] Dr. Calthorp's relations, as Sanitary Commissioner, with the Maharajah of Puttiala, have [illegible] well founded. Dr. Calthorp has returned to Umballa, his services having been dispensed with by the Maharajah for no reason alleged. This [illegible] deplored on every ground. [illegible] been doing much good in his recent appointment. He has had two hospitals under his own direct management, where the success of his treatment has been acknowledged by the large attendance of patients. Dispensaries had been opened in all the principal towns of the State and placed in charge of trained native [illegible] while a large supply of English medicines and surgical instruments [illegible] ordered from England. The Maharajah had directed Rs. 30,000 to be set aside in the [illegible] for this work. An [illegible] had been built for the Sanitary [illegible] with a lecture hall for students, [illegible] in full swing, when the [illegible] promising work is brought to a [illegible] It is almost needless for us to assure [illegible] at Dr. Calthorp's dismissal is due [illegible] of the Maharajah and not to any [illegible] Punjab Government can hardly [illegible] rest here, or leave native [illegible] impression that they are privileged to play fast and loose, as a wandering [illegible] dictate, with British officers whose services they borrow from our Government. Meanwhile we hear that Dr. Calthorp has already received offers of more than one Civil Surgeoncy, and also of one of the chairs in the Lahore Medical College, temporarily vacant. We believe he has elected to take this latter appointment.

THE *Englishman*:—Sir Richard Temple reached Caragola on the 10th. His tour up with the programme of his tour the Ganges in the Rhotas ended at Revelgunj, in the Sarun district, where he met the officials of Sarun and Champarun. As stated a few days ago, orders have been issued for the reduction of relief establishments in all the recently distressed districts, except Burdwan and Hooghly. In some of the worst districts, which depend mainly on the winter crop, some small relief establishments may have to be maintained until the middle or end of November. But in the whole of the Bhaugulpore and Chota Nagpore Divisions, in Julpigoree, in South Behar, in the whole of the Rajshahi Division, except Moorshedabad, and in Chumparun, relief operations will have been closed, and all relief expenditure will have ceased, by the end of October at latest. In part of Tirhoot and of Sarun, and in part of Moorshedabad, some relief may have to be given during October and November. In the districts where operations are being absolutely closed, there has been a large breadth of autumn crop and a good yield. Most of the people in receipt of relief or on relief works went to their homes voluntarily as soon as they saw a fair chance of getting a living. Everywhere there are a few of the beggar class, the maimed, the halt, and the blind, and the old women, who would be very glad to receive Government relief for the remainder of their lives. Such people are now receiving, or have received, a final supply of food sufficient to last them two or three weeks; their relief tickets are taken away, and they are told they must re-establish relations with their old patrons. Government officers and natives of the upper class are agreed that these poor creatures will fall back into their old mode of life; the cripples will stand at the corner of the ryots' threshing-floors, and get from each a few seers of the newly-reaped grain; the old widows will support themselves by husking rice, cutting grass, or picking up fuel, as in ordinary years; for there will be plenty of rice to husk, and plenty of grass to cut, while a pice or two will buy them a sufficient daily meal. It is said to be surprising how rapidly the people in some districts have returned to their ordinary ways; still the process of clearing the relief works and relief houses has not been quite so rapid as the rate at which the people rushed upon the relief works and flung themselves on Government for support in March and April last. All the officers and officials, military, civil, and native, who came from other provinces for relief and transport work, will have left Bengal by the end of October. The outsiders who took temporary famine work are departing with a gratuity of half a month's salary; and we may hope that in a very few months' time, after a bountiful harvest in December, Bengal and Behar will return to their normal condition of quiet and plenty. We believe that whatever differences of opinion Europeans may have on special points of the details of famine administration, the natives of Bengal and Behar will have, and already have, a feeling of gratitude, not unmingled with astonishment, for the great expenditure incurred, and the great efforts made, to relieve distress during the past ten months.

## PROMOTIONS IN KATTYWAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The advocacy by X of the claims of the political assistants in Kattywar is not likely to do them much good, I fear;—for, however well intentioned, X does not show complete knowledge of his subject. He is young in the political department evidently, and, as a would-be Patron indiscreet. For instance, he recommends Dame Anderson when making a final curtsey to advise Government that they would do well to promote Major Watson. Major Watson is a fairly deserving officer, but his chance of promotion would be poor indeed if it had no other support than this expiring puff.

X. should have learned his subject a little better before coming into print upon it. He contrasts Major LeGeyt's political services with Captain Goodfellow's. X.—no doubt has had access to the statement showing political officers' services, but he is not *au fait* enough with his subject to know that Major LeGeyt's real political service dates from January 1866 only, while Captain Goodfellow's dates from 1862, nearly all Major LeGeyt's recorded service before that year having been in an irregular horse Regiment which by an absurd order has been allowed to reckon as political; thus placing him above his very own uncle and good Patron—Colonel Anderson!

I do not contest Major Watson's ability—nor Captain Goodfellow's, nor even Major LeGeyt's. The Government is possibly as good a judge of that as X. The real hitch in promotion does not now lie among these gentlemen, and although X. has not noticed it he can not have failed to see where the mischief began. Captain Wodehouse was sent as first assistant into Kattywar early last year, with as few claims to such promotion over his seniors as an officer can have; nor is this all. In the fulness of time Kattywar might have been delivered of him and he would have at last retired to Baroda to take up his quasi substantive appointment there—for this pluralist gentleman holds two substantives—but for Colonel Anderson's new-born favour. Suddenly it was discovered that some disputes between Joonaghur and another State in Kattywar required a special officer to settle them. They *chose* to pay such officer (and agreed with suspicious alacrity) Rs. 1,200 per mensem with his pension, furlough, proportions, office and other charges besides—and who so fitting, in Colonel Anderson's eyes at least, as His Excellency's nephew, for the newly found appointment? Strange to say it was sanctioned without question, though there were at least three officers of long and well tried service in Kattywar to whom the offer would have been pecuniarily a benefit.

It weakens the rest of my argument to have made this protest against the introduction of strangers and outsiders to fair Kattywar, but in reality my protest is confined to appointments such as Captain Wodehouse's. There was nothing to warrant his supersession of the deserving officers on the spot. Nothing, that is, in length of service, its quality, or in the personal abilities of the fortunate gentleman to mar the remainder of my argument, which is, that the Kattywar gentlemen are too apt to consider their province a preserve for themselves alone. The balance of claims to promotion made by X. is entirely among the assistants who have served in Kattywar—oblivious of the competent assistants working, and working industriously, in Baroda, in the Mahratta agencies, south of Bombay, and throughout Gujerat. But for the fear of offending very excellent men, I would remark upon their exclusive local training as tending to make them localized and somewhat bigoted [illegible] which the intermixture of fresh officers from time to time is wholesome. It is their misfortune, however, to have had all these years a superior of no greater weight than their present political agent. Certainly, Colonel Anderson's political teachings have not been a success, nor Kattywar a good school (since Colonel Keatinge left) for any young man to learn duties so varied and so often beset with difficulties, conquerable by nothing but tact and courage, as present themselves in this lawless peninsula on which the dawn is now breaking once more. For those whose time has passed unrecognized, there is nothing but commiseration due, but I heartily congratulate any younger man entering upon a political career in the province. He will be hard worked perhaps, rigidly tested certainly, but as certainly he will be supported and brought forward if he can stand the glare.

How much better this, than to vegetate in the cold shade of the mediocrity under which they have had to pass their time so drearily and so long.

OBSERVER.

Rajkote, 7th October 1874.

## TO WHIST PLAYERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

[illegible] stood the point [illegible] question was not whether honours could [illegible] first trick was played, but [illegible] In G. F. Pardon's [illegible] Games [illegible] under the head of honours, Rule [illegible] says honours can only [illegible] and then only by the player [illegible] it is to play. In the case raised by A and C each player had played a card, and therefore the claim to call honours was inadmissible.

MOGUL.

## INFORMATION REQUESTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Could you, or any of your numerous readers, oblige me with the information as to where a work entitled "Gems from Shakespeare" in alphabetically arranged texts on e. g.—"Ambition," "Conscience," "Fame," "Love," &c., &c., is to be had.

Having failed in my enquiries at our Principal Book Depots in this presidency, I am induced to have recourse to your columns in the hope that you, or they, may have come across such a work and may, therefore, be in a position to kindly inform

SCHOOLMASTER.

# BOMBAY.

COTTON EXPORTS FROM SIND.—The exports of cotton from ports in Sind to foreign or external ports during the past month were 179 pressed bales, weighing 70,112 lbs., or 109 candies 252 lbs., of the value of Rs. 17,999.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB announces the play of "Laugdedin" and the farce entitled "Taimursha," to be played on the boards of the Grant Road Theatre to-night. Native play-goers would do well to go and see this popular drama.

THE VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY announces a daily performance, commencing from to-night, at the Victoria Theatre. The well-known play of "Goolebakavlee" is to be repeated to-night. On Thursday "Khoorshed;" and on Friday "Indur Sabha," each followed by a farce. We hope the native play-going public will not lose the opportunity offered them of seeing a new play each night.

AN ENGLISH AND GUJERATI DICTIONARY.—The authors of this important publication are, we think, conferring a valuable boon upon the Gujerati-reading community in pushing on their work, even at some sacrifice, to its close. The sixth part of the Dictionary is now before us, and brings it up to 690 closely-printed pages, that is as far as the letter M. A few more parts printed and the Gujerati-reading community will have placed within their reach a valuable and comprehensive lexicon, prepared with the greatest care and industry, rivalling the more ambitious and well-patronised English and Marathi Dictionaries by Molesworth and Candy. Such a laborious and permanently useful work deserves, one might almost say demands, the patronage of Government and the Education authorities; and we should be glad to hear it was accorded. The authors, Mr. Ardaseer Framjee Moos and Mr. Nanabhai Rustomjee Ranina, are too well known in the native community as thorough Gujerati scholars to need any more commendation. We wish this extensive work will prosper in their hands, and that its completion will prove as lucrative to them as its usefulness will be certain and far-reaching in the community for whose benefit it is intended.

## THE TREATMENT OF LEPROSY WITH GURJUN OIL.

RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RECENT reports received from the Andamans afford additional evidence of the great value of the gurjun oil as a cure for leprosy, and the Honourable the President in Council understands that, while it still remains to be [illegible] how far the good effects may be permanent, there can be no question as to the great benefit to be derived from the use of this remedy in cases of leprosy. The importance of [illegible] to the natives of India, and not only to the natives of India but to all the many who suffer from the disease in various parts of the world, can hardly be over-estimated. The President in Council desires, therefore, that the widest publicity may be given to Dr. Dougall's mode of treatment, and that every endeavour may be made to extend its benefits throughout India, wherever opportunity offers, and wherever the medical agencies at the disposal of the Government can be employed to assist the promotion of this object. The hospitals and dispensaries might collect patients from the districts, and the system should more especially be tested in any leper villages or asylums which may exist in the different provinces. The first step is [illegible] supply of the oil [illegible] state. The Principal Medical Storekeeper at Calcutta has made arrangements for obtaining large supplies from the Andaman Islands, and indents should be made upon him for its distribution. For the rest, the instructions given in Dr. Dougall's report with regard to the method of treatment are so complete and clear in detail that they can be followed everywhere without difficulty. The Honourable the President in Council invites the co-operation of all local Governments and Administrations towards the extension of the use of this valuable medicine, and requests that careful reports on the results may be submitted at the end of a year for the information of the Government of India.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance.

(True Extract.)

T. J. CHICHELE PLOWDEN,

Offg. Under-Secretary to the Govt. of India.

## WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 13th October, 4 P.M.—Weather clear, wind west, thermometer 86.

CARWAR, 13th October, 4 P.M.—Weather fine, wind south-west, thermometer 84, barometer 29.93.

MANGALORE, 13th October, 10-30 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west south, thermometer maximum 83, minimum 77, wet bulb 80, barometer 29.86.

TELLICHERRY, 13th October, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind east, thermometer 87, barometer 29.75.

VINGORLA, 13th October, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 81.

## RETIREMENTS IN THE BENGAL ARMY UNDER THE NEW COLONEL'S RETIRING SCHEME.

WITH reference to G. G. O. No. 856 of the 25th June 1874, the undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service on the pensions and annuities, or capitalized value of the latter, and on the dates notified against their respective names:—

| Rank and Names. | Amount of ordinary pension. | Extra annuity. | Capitalized value of annuities. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Lieut.-Cols.—(Brevet-Cols.)* | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Henry Charles Adiam, S. C., date of retirement, 5th October 1874 ... | 456 5 0 | ... | 5,576 0 0 |
| Edwin Alexander Rowlatt, S C, date of retirement, 15th December 1874 | 456 5 0 | 531 7 0 | ... |
| Charles Holroyd, S C, date of retirement, 31st December 1874 ... | 456 5 0 | ... | 5,650 0 0 |
| Henry Mein Wilson, S. C, date of retirement, 30th November 1874 ... | 456 5 0 | 475 4 0 | ... |
| William Russell Elliott, S C, date of retirement, 5th October 1874 ... | 456 5 0 | ... | 4,576 0 0 |
| John William Pristow S C, date of retirement, 5th October 1874 ... | 456 5 0 | 472 19 0 | ... |
| Hugh Lowman Pester, B I, date of retirement, 30th December 1874 ... | 456 5 0 | 417 1 0 | ... |
| George Edward Holmes, S C, date of retirement, 31st December 1874 | 456 5 0 | 470 10 0 | ... |
| Henry Duncan Twysden, B I, date of retirement, 6th October 1874 ... | 365 0 0 | 530 12 0 | ... |
| Robert Unwin, S C, date of retirement, 5th October 1874 ... | 456 5 0 | 421 19 0 | ... |
| Charles Frederic Smith, S C, date of retirement 1st November 1874 ... | 456 5 0 | ... | 4,508 0 0 |
| John Elphinstone Fraser, S C, date of retirement, 6th October 1874 | 456 5 0 | 421 19 0 | ... |
| James Dawson MacDonald, S C, date of retirement, 31st December 1874. | 456 5 0 | 421 10 0 | ... |
| Henley Thomas Bartlett, S C, date of retirement, 1st November 1874... | 456 5 0 | 414 6 0 | ... |
| Charles Basil Gibbons Bacon, S C, date of retirement, 30th November 1874 ... | 365 0 0 | 110 14 0 | ... |
| David Briggs, S C, date of retirement, 12th December 1874 ... | 292 0 0 | ... | [illegible] 0 0 |
| Roderick Donald Macpherson, S C, date of retirement, 31st December 1874 ... | 456 5 0 | ... | 4,646 [illegible] |
| Holled Wallace Henry Coxe, S C, date of retirement, 31st December 1874 ... | 365 0 0 | 121 14 0 | ... |
| John Anstruther Angus, S C, date of retirement, 15th November 1874 | 292 0 0 | ... | 3,808 0 0 |
| John Seymour Dunbar, S C, date of retirement, 31st December 1874 ... | 456 5 0 | 275 7 0 | ... |
| William Skene Row, S C, date of retirement, 5th October 1874 ... | 365 0 0 | ... | 4,137 0 0 |
| John Innis Gibbs, S C, date of retirement, 31st December 1874 ... | 456 5 0 | ... | 4,185 0 0 |
| Sir Charles Walters D'Oyly, Bart., S C, date of retirement, 23rd December 1874 ... | 365 0 0 | 373 18 0 | ... |
| James Young Gowan, S C, date of retirement, 31st December 1874 ... | 456 5 0 | 375 3 0 | ... |
| William Henry Stubbs, S C, date of retirement, 12th December 1874 ... | 365 0 0 | ... | 4,185 0 0 |
| Henry Boileau Adolphus Poulton, S C, date of retirement, 1st November 1874 ... | 292 0 0 | ... | 3,687 0 0 |
| William Elwyn, S C, date of retirement, 29th December 1874 ... | 456 5 0 | ... | 3,810 0 0 |
| Charles Andrews, S C, date of retirement, 12th December 1874 ... | 456 5 0 | 333 6 0 | ... |
| Charles Stephen Fowler, S C, date of retirement, 5th October 1874 ... | 292 0 0 | [illegible] | ... |
| Alexander Mackay MacKenzie, S C, date of retirement, 5th October 1874 | 365 0 0 | 325 7 0 | ... |
| Charles Irvine, S C, date of retirement, 31st December 1874 ... | 456 5 0 | 331 9 0 | ... |
| Charles Murray, S C, date of retirement, 31st December 1874 ... | 292 0 0 | ... | [illegible] 0 0 |
| George Delane, S.C, date of retirement, 5th October 1874 ... | 365 0 0 | 325 7 0 | ... |
| Charles Frederick Browne, S C, date of retirement, 1st December 1874 | 292 0 0 | ... | 3,610 0 0 |
| Henry Provost Babbage, S C, date of retirement 12th December 1874 | 365 0 0 | 326 16 0 | ... |
| Neil Edmonstone Boileau, S C, date of retirement, 31st December 1874 | 365 0 0 | ... | 3,446 0 0 |
| Henry John Templer, S C, date of retirement 5th October 1874 ... | 365 0 0 | 298 14 0 | ... |
| Charles William Miles, S C, date of retirement, 5th October 1874 ... | 292 0 0 | 265 8 0 | ... |
| *Lieut.-Cols.* | | | |
| Clements Thomas Hallett, S C, date of retirement, 5th October 1874 | 365 0 0 | 293 12 0 | ... |
| Frederick Proctor Bailey, S C, date of retirement, 6th October 1874 ... | 292 0 0 | 182 1[illegible] 0 | ... |

## AFFRAY BETWEEN THE MILITARY AND THE POLICE.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court, before the [illegible], six men of the 20th N. I., Emam Khan, Bella Tewari, Anund Sindia, Dajee Rama, Ittoo Chuddee, and Gunga Aheer were charged with assaulting one Syed Mahomed Mugsood, a coachman, and also with assaulting and resisting a police officer in the execution of his duty on the 3rd instant at the market road. Mr. Jehangeer appeared for the prosecutor, Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw Petit. Colonel Rice, the present Commanding Officer, and Captain Gillmore, the Adjutant, were accommodated with seats on the Bench. Shortly after 2 P.M., the case was adjourned, and the investigation was again proceeded with at 3 o'clock. At 5 P.M. the case for the prosecution was closed. All the men with one exception (the man who had been struck by the European Inspector) were dressed in uniform, but their side arms were taken away before entering the Court. They presented a most respectable appearance, and behaved in an orderly manner. Captain Gillmore stated to his Worship that he appeared to watch the case on behalf of his men. We hear there are several witnesses for the defence, but it is thought that the master will be concluded to-day.

Syed Mahomed Mugsood.—I am a coachman in the employ of Mr. Dinshaw Maneckjee. The affray occurred on Saturday week the 3rd inst. I was driving a phaeton in which were seated four persons. I was driving from the direction of Shaik Abdool Raymon Street towards the Fort. When near the Crawford Market I observed a file of soldiers crossing the road, from the direction of the Crawford market to the Esplanade. I cried out "pais, pais," and checked my horse when I found I was near them. I was driving a single horse. One of the sepoys said "do you want to drive over me?" No. 2 then seized the bridle and turned the carriage round to the right; the same man then placed a foot on the carriage step, and taking hold of my right hand abused me. I raised an alarm, and a policeman coming up I was rescued. I then took the carriage to one side of the road. I shall not be able to identify the policeman as I was too much engaged in looking after the horse. I did not see anything done to the policeman. There was a great crowd. The quarrel between the soldiers and ourselves attracted the crowd. There was also the quarrel going on between the policeman and the soldiers which I was prevented from seeing in consequence of the great crowd, so I cannot tell how long their quarrel lasted. We were all afterwards taken to the Dhobie-talao chowkey. I was not hurt at all. I cannot tell how many soldiers there were in all. I can only recognise No. 2. He was the man that took hold of me. Mr. Jehangeer here wished to know from the witness whether the prisoner meant to strike him, but the question was objected to, as his worship thought it was not possible for witness to speak of what did not occur, and he would not allow any inference to be drawn from the demeanour of the accused. After No. 2 caught my hand, he released me on observing the policeman come up. The police asked No. 2 "Why do you catch him, has any injury been done?" I immediately took my carriage on one side and did not hear the reply. My carriage did not come into collision with any of the sepoys. I was driving an Arab horse shorter in height than myself. I cannot recognise No. 1. No. 2 was the only one who took hold of me. No other sepoy took part in turning the carriage and in interfering with me.

Cross-examined by No. 2—The horse's head did not strike your shoulder. You merely said,—"Do you wish to drive over me?"

Cowasjee Dinshaw Petit.—I am a merchant and reside at Hornby Row. The last witness is my coachman. I remember the 3rd of this month. I was being driven at about 2-45 P.M. in an open carriage from Shaik Abdool Raymon Street to the Fort. There were three friends with me. When near the Crawford Market, on the west side, we observed a file of soldiers crossing the road. Our carriage was being driven at a moderate pace, and to avoid a collision with a tramway car that was approaching the coachman took the carriage to the side of the tramway. All the soldiers had then crossed over to the Esplanade, but Nos. 1 and 2 returned, and while No. 2 seized the bridle, and stopped the horse the other mounted the coach-box and took hold of the driver's hand to drag him down. The coachman came down at once. This attracted a great crowd. The coachman raised an alarm and called for the police. A policeman immediately came up and told the men I can't say who, to loose their hold of the reins. No 2 then attacked the peon. He caught the policeman by the arm with both hands, and they both began to fight together. Our carriage was then taken to one side of the road. The tramway car just then arrived, and one of my friends begged of some gentlemen in the car to get down and assist them. My friends left Bombay for Ceylon on the 6th instant.

Cross-examined by No. 2—You did not merely stretch your hand out to prevent the horse running against you, but took hold of the bridle. I did not [illegible] ing beside you at the time. The [illegible] told you to quit your hold of the bridle.

Mr. Walter Scott.—I am [illegible] Civil Engineer and reside at Chinchpoogly. On Saturday the 3rd I was driving on the West side of the Crawford Market at about 3 P.M. When I had arrived at the corner of the Market, I was prevented from driving any further by a dense crowd. While waiting for the crowd to disperse a Parsee came and told me that the police were being beaten. I immediately got down and made my way into the crowd. I heard groans from a policeman who was lying on the ground. No. 2 had just knocked down the policeman. I told him to remain quiet but he struggled again and I caught him by the neck and the right hand. I walked some distance with him when Nos. 1 and 6 made a rush at me to rescue him. No. 1 lifted his hand to [illegible] hold of No. 2, [illegible] when he saw [illegible] No. 2 struggled hard to get away, but I retained my hold of him till a European constable arrived and took charge of him. I then left. I only recognise Nos. 1, 2 and 6. I [illegible] at the time, that they were soldiers, but was told that they were *Purdesees*. I saw two police sepoys struck by No. 2 with the hand. I cannot say that the two were actually struck, but it is possible they fell down in the struggle.

Cross-examined by No. 2—When I came up you were held by five policemen. I did not see them strike you. You were afterwards struck by the European constable. I saw Inspector Austen strike you with a staff. I think you bled from the head.

By the Court.—I did not see No. 2 strike Mr. Austen. I heard the sound of a blow, and upon turning round saw Mr. Austen's hat had been knocked off. I believe No. 2 knocked it off although I did not see it. I suggested to Mr. Austen that if he had further trouble with No. 2 to knock him down. The native policemen had hold of the left arm of No. 2 and I had hold of the right.

Cross-examined by No. 6—You rushed together with No. 1 to rescue No. 2. I did not tell you to go away, but you ran away of your own accord.

Chapsee Oomersee—I am a broker and reside at Wurnigady. I remember the 3rd instant. I was passing the Crawford market. I saw a phaeton being driven by the first witness. I also saw a file of soldiers crossing the road. All the sepoys had crossed except two, Nos. 2 and 6. The horse was going at a moderate pace. The carriage came quite close to the soldiers without striking any one of them. No. 2 then caught hold of the bridle and dragged the carriage forward five or six paces. A policeman came up, who told No. 2 to let go his hold, and he would take them all to a European Constable. No. 2 said "we shall not go before your *sahib*; we are military sepoys." The police sepoy again asked him to let go his hold of the reins, when No. 2 caught him by the throat and knocked him down. Just then other policemen came up, and a fight ensued between the soldiers and policemen. I recognise Nos. 2 and 6 as having taken part in the fight. They were fighting with sticks. No. 2 had no stick. No. 6 was actually engaged in dispersing the crowd and assaulting the policemen. No. 1 was also in the fight. I am not able to recognise others, as they are now in uniform. Nos. 1 and 2 took hold of the horse. The coachman did remark to the accused, "Why do you stop the horse; you have not been struck." I did not see anything else.

Cross-examined by No. 2—I can swear that I was present there.

Laximon Gopal—I am a police sepoy, No. 852 D. I remember the 3rd instant after 3 o'clock in the afternoon. I was doing duty at the corner of the road opposite the Crawford Market. I heard an alarm. I saw a phaeton drawn by a single horse standing on the road. I saw No. 2 on the coach-box of the carriage. I saw him take hold of the coachman. The soldiers were talking among themselves, and I said that if you have anything to say you had better tell it to me. Prisoner No. 2 then used indecent language towards me and told his comrades to dash me down. Nos. 4 and 6, among others whom I cannot recognise, took me up in their arms and dashed me down. I received a shock and suffered great pain. A gentleman came up after this and I was rescued. I was also kicked by many people. I cannot tell who kicked me. The naique of the beat now came up and Nos. 1 and 2 took hold of him by the throat. He was then thrown down by Nos. 1 and 2. They dragged the naique a little distance away and I got up. Some one snatched away my staff; I cannot tell who. Another sepoy, Sulliman, came up, and he also was struck and knocked down. I did not see who took hold of him. I was beaten from all sides. There were upwards of 25 military sepoys. I saw nothing else. I do not know what native officer was in charge of the fatigue party. I did not hear any sepoy calling the others to order. I heard them say to me "Do you attempt to create a disturbance in the presence of our Naique? Beat him?"

Cross-examined by No. 2.—I did not catch you by the arms. The Naique did not order me to let you alone I did not abuse you. While you were being conveyed to chowkey you were not struck by any one.

Cross-examined by No. 4—I have no marks to show. I did not catch hold of No. 2, in fact I am not able to do it.

Moraree Hurry—I am police constable No. 66A., and do duty at the Crawford Market. I remember the 3rd instant. At about 3 in the afternoon of that day I was inside the market, when I suddenly heard an alarm. I immediately ran out and saw prisoner No. 2 in the act of striking a policeman named Sulliman Curreem. The latter fell down insensible, and No. 2 then took hold of another policeman by the throat, and then together with No. 1 began to strike him with their fists; I attempted his rescue but was beaten by Nos. 1, 2, 5 and 6. A gentleman then came to our assistance, and together with Messrs. Austen and Gough the men were secured and taken away to chowkey. When Mr. Austen was approaching us, Nos. 1 and 2 rushed at him but were kept off by means of a stick which Mr. Austen on both the accused. We then all went to the chowkey. The European constable told me to take prisoners Nos. 1 and 2 to the Gocuidass Tejpall hospital. I do not know how long they stayed there.

Ebrahim Fakeera—I am a dealer in hay and reside at Nagpada street. I remember a disturbance that occurred on a certain Saturday, at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. I was receiving money from a buggywallah who was standing opposite the market, when I saw an open carriage being driven towards the Fort and the driver was shouting "pais pais" but the soldiers who were then passing took no notice. No. 2 afterwards took hold of the bridle, and No. 1 mounted the coach-box and seized the coachman by the throat. Luximon sepoy, then came up and wished to know what the quarrel was about, when No. 1 commenced to kick him and he fell down. Another sepoy with Kheema Maloo came to the spot also, when No. 1 forcibly took away his staff and struck him with it. No. 1 next took hold of Luximon and declared his intention to kill him before he released him. Nos. 3 and 4 next lifted Luximon up and dashed him to the ground. A naique then suggested that other sepoys should be summoned to overpower the police. Shortly after Mr. Austen arrived on the spot and I saw nothing that took place afterwards.

Frederick Austen—I am an inspector of police and stationed at Dhobie Talao. On the afternoon of the 3rd instant I was informed that there was a disturbance at the Crawford Market. I went there and saw No. 2 in charge of two or three sepoys and Mr. Scott. When I got close to No. 2, Mr. Scott said you have no further need of my services and I shall go. At that time I was behind No. 2, between him and No. 1. A sepoy went to take hold of No. 2, when he was pushed away, and No. 2 swinging his arm round, struck my helmet off with his fist. I struck him with a cane stick which I had with me. His fist came very near my forehead. He was in a very excited state at the time. No. 1, who was held by two police sepoys, and was behind me when I struck No. 2, then rushed forward, and I also struck him. Nos. 1, 2, 5 and 6 were then taken to the Dhobie Talao chowkey. Nos. 1 and 2 were taken to the Gocuidass Tejpal Hospital, but were not detained. Nos. 3 and 4 were arrested afterwards at the Lines.

Cross-examined by No. 2—I did not give you six more blows on the back. I struck you but once. I saw no doctor who told me that you had marks on your back.

Hugh Gough—I am a police constable. At a little after 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 3rd instant I was informed that a disturbance was going on near the Crawford Market. I immediately went there and saw Mr. Austen and others together with Nos. 1, 2, 5, and 6 who were in the custody of the police. No. 2 had to be forced along. He laid down on the road and refused to walk till he was fairly dragged along by two police sepoys. Police sepoy No. 287 appeared to be badly hurt and I sent him to hospital in a buggy. Two other sepoys told me that they had lost their batons. We then went together to the lines accompanied by three police sepoys. We first saw Captain Gillmore, and Nos. 3 and 4 were selected out of 40 or 50 men, without the slightest difficulty.

Cross-examined by No. 3—I am quite sure there were about 40 or 50 men.

This closed the case for the prosecution, and the prisoners were informed that they might say what they chose in their defence at once or reserve it till to-day, when the case will be resumed at noon.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE following Report will be submitted to-day at the Annual General Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce:—

### ANNUAL REPORT.

YOUR Committee have now the honour to report to the Members of the Chamber on the principal topics which have engaged their attention during the official year just closed.

### IMPORT DUTIES ON PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS, AND THEIR EFFECT ON LOCAL INDUSTRY.

Shortly after your Committee had taken office, Messrs. Wallace & Co. brought formally before them the protective effect which the Customs Duties on imported yarns and piece-goods have on local manufactures, and the unfair incidence of the export duty on the latter. It would, they said, be most desirable that this protection should be extinguished by the removal of all duty on imported cotton piece-goods and yarns; but, as it would not be possible for the Government to surrender at the present time, so fruitful a source of revenue, a tax should, in the meantime, be imposed on cotton goods and yarns manufactured in local mills equivalent to that paid by importers on the same articles. Then, with regard to the export duty of 3 per cent. levied on country-made yarns and piece-goods, its incidence was so curious [illegible] when looked at with reference to our local mills that it should, they thought, be brought to the notice of Government. In the case (say) of yarn selling in the Bombay bazaar, an exporter can afford to pay ⅞ of 3 per cent. more for that imported from abroad than for that paid on the spot. The imported yarn has already paid a duty of 3 per cent., but, on re-export, ⅞ of this is returned. The local-made yarn has as yet paid no duty, but on export it pays 3 per cent.

A special meeting of the Chamber was convened to consider the subject. The meeting appeared to be in favour of a movement, at an opportune time, for the repeal of the duties on imported goods and yarns, but was strongly opposed to any action being taken towards recommending Government to impose any duty on any local manufacture; and the discussion was adjourned. Messrs. Wallace & Co.'s letter to the Committee, and a letter on the subject from Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., dated 27th November, will be found in the appendix, along with [illegible] statistical information showing the [illegible] of the mills [illegible] Bombay and [illegible], and of those projected, [illegible] construction.

### THE PORT TRUST.

On 26th June 1873, Government published the Port Trust Act, and at the same time nominated Trustees. The administration report of the Trust, to 31st March 1874, shows a deficiency of Rs. 164,862 on the sum required to meet the interest on the debt imposed on the Trustees by the Port Trust Act; and, in the present position of the Trust, a deficit, the Trustees represented, must yearly occur. The Government of India, in its Resolution dated 6th June 1874, on the subject of the Trustees' Budget for 1874-75, considered that the Trust was only in temporary difficulties, and it, therefore, considered that the proposal made by the Trustees that a portion of the interest-bearing debt should be transferred to non-interest-bearing debt, and also that the proposal of the Government of Bombay that the State should resume a portion of the Elphinstone Estate, were not applicable. The Government of India suggested, instead of these proposals, that payment of a portion of the interest be deferred, and that such portion [illegible] discharged, from receipts from sales of land, surplus dock-receipts, or some other special receipts, as may be agreed upon. To this communication, the Trustees replied on the 10th August, that they could see no way to the proper development of the properties entrusted to their management without a regular recurring annual deficit under the present arrangements, and they, therefore, asked the Government of India again to review the whole position, and to make such a disposition of the property, at present vested in them, as would produce an equilibrium in their finances. At the special meeting of the Chamber, held on the 7th September, it was unanimously resolved to memorialize the Government of India to accede to the requests of the Trustees,—to resume all the land not immediately required for docks or bunders, to hand over the remainder on the terms asked by the Trustees, and to declare again free all the bunders that were so before the passing of Act No. V. of 1870—the members also determined to protest against surplus dock dues (in whatever way they may arise) being applied to any other purpose than dock or harbour improvements, or the reduction of the Dues themselves. The letter of the Trustees, and the Chamber's memorial, will be found in the appendix.

### WET DOCKS.

The subject of wet docks appears to have engaged the attention of the Port Trustees throughout the year. A Committee of the Trustees, appointed to consider the various proposals for providing deep-water berthage for vessels by means of docks or piers, issued their report, dated 29th September 1873, recommending a scheme, prepared by Mr. Ormiston, which provided a wet dock on the Elphinstone site, and the a tidal Basin on the Musjid site, the estimated cost of these works, omitting the Elphinstone channel, being £852,164. A majority of the Trustees resolved to recommend to Government the adoption of the scheme set forth in the Committee's Report, the minority recording its opinion that it would be preferable to construct a moderate-sized wet dock only at present such as the Musjid dock which would cost about 30 lacs. A few weeks afterwards Mr. Kittredge, who had in the meantime been nominated a Trustee, submitted a memorandum, in which he disagreed both with the minority and the majority of the Trustees: he considered that the Musjid dock would be too small, but recommended the construction of the Elphinstone dock only which would, without unnecessary expense, furnish ample facilities for the trade of the Port. These papers, along with the report of the Medical Committee, composed of Drs. Sidney Smith, Thomas E. Weir, and Thomas Blaney, who were of opinion that no objection, on sanitary grounds, existed to the proposed Elphinstone dock, were submitted to Government. After some correspondence the Government of India authorized the construction of the proposed Elphinstone dock, agreeing to advance the necessary outlay, but the Government of Bombay still withheld its sanction.

Up to this time nothing had occurred, since the discussions of 1872, to alter the position which the Chamber had then taken up in regard to the site for docks; and on the 19th June, in reply to a reference from the Port Trustees, made at the suggestion of Government, the Committee considered it unnecessary again to convene a Meeting of the members, who had already given their unanimous decision in favour of accepting docks on the Elphinstone site. But on the 11th August, your Committee, on their second application, received from Government the report of the Dock Committee, appointed by the Trustees, with the concurrence of the Government of India, dated 17th June, together with other papers bearing thereon, which the Trustees had, only on the 29th of the same month, sent to the Chamber. The results of the investigation of this Committee, which consisted of four Engineers and the Superintendent of Marine, supplied a great deal of information which the Chamber was not in possession of in 1872, and the possession of which might have induced the members to form a different opinion. For the superiority of Mody Bay, as a position for docks to accommodate the foreign trade of the port, was generally admitted, but the Chamber, in the absence then of a full professional examination, considered that the Mody Bay scheme contrasted unfavourably with the Elphinstone, in the time and cost of construction, and in the probable improvement of the Elphinstone Land Estate. All these points were dealt with by the Dock Committee in their report, and your Committee deemed it their duty to call a special general meeting of the Chamber to take an expression of opinion of members on the report, particularly on Paras. 17 to 21, and on the Government Resolution No. 975, dated 27th July, in answer thereto. The meeting was held on the 7th of September, when the following resolutions were brought forward by your Committee:—

A.

That the Committee of Management be empowered to address a memorial to the Secretary of State for India urging the immediate settlement of the long-standing question of wet docks for Bombay, and that, after fully considering the Mody Bay and Elphinstone plans, instructions be given to at once commence making a dock on whichever site may have been found most suitable.

B.

That while the members of the Chamber avoid expressing any decided opinion as to the engineering difficulties, and relative cost of either scheme, they would point out the many commercial advantages offered by Mody Bay over the Elphinstone Estate, the former being much more central and convenient for that portion of the sea-borne trade for which docks are specially wanted, consequently much less likely to suffer from competition with the present cargo boat system, and would not in any way interfere with the extensive and important country trade carried in native craft.

C.

That this Chamber, whilst aware that the Government of India naturally feels anxious to try to improve the value of the Elphinstone property, trusts that, in any decision arrived at, such a consideration will not be allowed to weigh against what is best for the mercantile interests of the port.

But an amendment that resolutions B & C should be omitted was carried by a majority of 17 to 14. A memorial in accordance with resolution A has been sent to His Excellency in Council, with a request that he will forward it to the Secretary of State.

Since this meeting was held, your Committee have learned, from the published correspondence, that the whole question has been referred home to the Secretary of State for his decision.

The Committee take the opportunity, while on the subject of wet docks, of mentioning that a general plan, accompanied with printed descriptions and estimates, of three proposed docks to be called the "Castle," "Wellington," and "Apollo" docks, was submitted by Mr. S. Johnson, for the opinion of the Chamber; a plan of a dock proposed to be built between the Arthur and Jamsetjee bunders was also sent to the Chamber by the Colaba Company, Limited, with the object of eliciting an expression of opinion whether, if a dock were built there, it would not be in a better position than one at the Mody Bay or Elphinstone Estate for providing the foreign trade with improved facilities for landing and shipping cargo. [illegible] neither of these schemes did the Committee feel [illegible] in offering any opinion.

### OVERLAND MAIL SERVICE.

At the special general meeting of the members, held on the 26th May last, a resolution was unanimously passed authorizing the Committee to memorialize the authorities to change the day of despatch of the English mails during the fair weather from Monday to Friday, and at the same time to move for an acceleration of the mail service generally.

In conformity with this resolution, a letter was addressed on the 9th June to the Director-General of the Post Offices of India, showing that the departure of the English mails from Bombay, during the fair weather, on Friday, would be the most suitable arrangement for all interests, and that the proposal of the P. & O. Company to deliver the Bombay, Calcutta, and China mails 24 hours earlier than the contract time, provided the permission were given to them to forward the heavy portion of the mails through the Suez Canal, instead of as at present by the Egyptian railway, was no adequate acceleration for the valuable concession sought; and detailing the changes and improvements by which the desired speed in the transmission of the mails could be obtained. The Committee also took the opportunity of pointing out that the Inland Mail Services of this country are capable of great improvement, and suggested that the speed of the mail trains throughout India—more particularly between the great cities of India—should be increased to at least 30 miles an hour, including stoppages. To this communication no reply was received until 3rd July, and then merely to say that a copy of that part of the Committee's letter which related to the Overland Mail Service had been sent to the Secretary, General Post Office, London, for the consideration of Her Majesty's Postmaster-General. By a remarkable co-incidence, telegrams from London were published in the newspapers on the 3rd July—the day on which the reply of the Indian Post Office came to hand—announcing that the Postmaster-General had arranged with the P. & O. Company for a revision of the present mail contract, and that the steamers carrying mails for Southampton would in future pass through the Suez Canal, and the mails, via Brindisi, be accelerated by 24 hours.

Great indignation was felt on its becoming known that Her Majesty's Postmaster-General had granted the concession on the very inadequate terms which the P. & O. Company had proposed; and several members of the Chamber suggested that a public meeting of the inhabitants should be held to give expression to the prevailing feeling, and to adopt a protest, and a petition to the House of Commons, against the revised contract, for it was just possible that, although the Parliamentary Session was far advanced, the petition might reach London in time to be presented before Parliament was prorogued, and before the contract was brought before the House for its sanction. Accordingly, a public meeting, numerously and influentially attended by all classes of the community, assembled in the Town Hall on Wednesday, the 15th July, when the protest, and the petition to the House of Commons, were adopted; and it was resolved that the petition should be entrusted to the care of Mr. Fawcett, the member for Hackney. The meeting also desired that a copy of the petition to the House of Commons should be forwarded through the local Government to the Government of India, with a respectful request that the Viceroy in Council would be pleased to communicate the purport of the same by telegraph to the Secretary of State for India in Council, desiring him, in the interests of India, to urge Her Majesty's Government to grant the prayer of the petition; that copies should be sent to members of Parliament, who were associated in some way or another with India, to the Chairman and members of the Indian Finance Commission, and, through the Chamber of Commerce, to the Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow, and Dundee Chambers, and to those of Bengal, Madras, Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama, with a request that they would each lend their valuable aid in the effort to secure the Indian Mail Services being placed on an improved and proper footing.

The grateful acknowledgments of the inhabitants of this city are due to His Excellency the Viceroy in Council, and to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council, for the readiness with which they complied with the request of the meeting, and to the various Chambers for the cordial co-operation and assistance, which they so promptly rendered on the occasion. But all was unavailing: the revised mail contract with the P. & O. Company was sanctioned by the House of Commons on the 4th of August, by a majority of 145 to 23, and the petition, which was signed by about 700 persons, and forwarded to Mr. Fawcett by the mail of the 17th July, did not reach him until after the prorogation of Parliament. In addition to the acceleration of 24 hours abovementioned, the revised contract provides for a reduction of the annual subsidy to the amount of £24,000, a saving which appears to have had some weight with the House of Commons, but which, distributed over the general revenue of the United Kingdom and of India, is inappreciable, and not to be compared with the advantages which a greater acceleration would have conferred.

The revised contract continues in force until the February 1880, when it determines if 21 calender months' notice to that effect shall have been given by either party. Nothing can now be done until the time for arranging a new contract; but it is gratifying to find from Mr. Hogg's letter No. 3420, dated 2nd September, that the important principle contended for in the petition to the House of Commons that contracts, to the maintenance of which this country contributes so largely, should not be fixed or revised without a reference to the Government of India, had been accepted by the Indian Post Office, and that he intends addressing the Government of India on the subject with the object of preventing a recurrence of the anomaly.

Your Committee regret that, owing to the illness and death of their late Secretary, Mr. Taylor, they were prevented from dealing with this important subject at an earlier date; but the movement, though unsuccessful, has not been altogether without effect. And they desire to leave on record their conviction that vigorous, sustained, action begun in 1877, and continued, with the co-operation of all the Chambers and communities interested, not only in India and the United Kingdom, but throughout the East, until the new contract is arranged, is only now necessary to ensure the reasonable conditions demanded by the people of these great and populous countries being then complied with, and to relieve them of the injurious consequences of the monopoly of the entire postal service of the East, which were foreseen, and deprecated by the Chamber, when the monopoly was created twenty-two years ago.

### RAILWAY COMMUNICATION THROUGH RAJPOOTANA WITH NORTHERN INDIA.

In the report submitted to the last annual meeting, the fresh surveys of the proposed line between Ahmedabad and Ajmere, ordered by the Government of India in November 1872, were referred to as the position in which the question then stood. Your Committee is indebted to the courtesy of Sir Lewis Pelly for the information that these surveys have now been completed and the location of the line determined with the exception of some 29 miles, which have to be again examined next working season. And the Government of India, in its letter dated 9th August, states that it is in expectation of receiving at an early date the results of the surveys, together with an estimate of the cost of the Western Rajpootana Railway, and that, when these are received, no time will be lost in giving the subject full consideration. Your Committee, however, knowing the unanimous feeling of the Chamber that the completion of through communication by this route, with Northern India, was of extreme importance to the mercantile interests of this port, addressed, in the name of the Chamber, a memorial to the Viceroy in Council, again urging the early completion of the line, and on the standard 5ft. 6in. gauge, or on such gauge, as to His Lordship in Council should seem most expedient. Notwithstanding the mercantile advantages which accrue from a line made on a continuous gauge, your Committee felt some delicacy in touching on the subject, but they were encouraged to do so by the altered policy of the Government of India, and by the steady advocacy of the Government of Bombay, in favour of the standard gauge.

### THE PROPOSED INDIAN PORTS BILL 1874.

A copy of a proposed Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to ports and port-dues was, in May last, forwarded by Government for the opinion of the Chamber on the provisions of the bill. A Select Committee was appointed to consider the bill; and their report thereon, having been adopted by your Committee, was sent to Government.

### THE PROPOSED MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL, 1874.

A copy of a proposed bill for the further amendment of Act No. I. of 1859, and for other purposes, was also forwarded by Government for the opinion of the Chamber on its provisions. This bill was also considered by the Select Committee on the "Indian Ports Bill;" and their report thereon, having been adopted by your Committee, was sent to Government.

### GENERAL MANIFESTS IN WHICH AGENTS OF VESSELS ARE ENTERED AS CONSIGNEES OF THE ENTIRE CARGO.

A correspondence has taken place on the subject of the inconvenience caused to consignees of goods by steamers leaving the port before their cargo has been landed on the bunders, and before claims can be preferred against the Captain for damage or short delivery—the delay in the receipt of goods being attributed to the practice of Commanders of steamers delivering general manifests in which the agents of the vessels are constituted consignees of the entire cargo. The correspondence originated with a letter from the Manager of the Elphinstone Landing, Shipping, and Forwarding Agency; who complained to the Commissioner of Customs of these unnecessary delays—he instanced a case in which three packages, ex Timor, had then only been delivered to him—ten days after the steamer's departure,—and considered that he was justified in asking that vessels should be refused their port clearance until the last package is landed. Your Committee, to whom the question was referred, after taking the opinions of members, offered an alternative suggestion, either (1) To require from the agents of steamers an undertaking to meet claims for damage or short delivery, when the same were established by law; or (2) If that were impracticable, to withhold the port clearance for 24 hours after the last package had been landed. Whichever suggestion might be adopted, the Committee reco[illegible] that arrangements should at the same time [illegible] allot separate places on the bunders for the [illegible] of each steamer, so that the packages of the [illegible] might not be mixed up with those of another vessel. The adoption of either suggestion would have required an alteration of the law, and the first one was subsequently abandoned by the Committee on their being informed, by the Acting Commissioner of Customs, that, even if the officers of the Custom House had authority to adjudicate on such claims, they could not undertake to do so. The Acting Commissioner of Customs, on the other hand, suggested that, in order to get rid of the difficulty, the Captains of Canal steamers should be required to deliver correct manifests specifying the proper consignees of all goods on board, in other words that the provisions of Act VI. of 1863 should be strictly enforced, for although this would not enable consignees to land their goods with greater facility and security than is now done by the steamers' agents, yet it would have the good result that consignees would have in their own hands the remedy for such matters as are complained of, and would not be in a position to lay the blame on any laxity of practice countenanced by this (Customs) department."

The whole matter having been submitted to Government, His Excellency in Council was unable to authorize the Commissioner of Customs to continue the practice of accepting "general manifests," remarking that such a document is obviously fictitious, and the acceptance of it might expose the Customs authorities to serious liabilities if damage or loss were caused to the real consignees. The inconvenience complained of would be brought to the notice of the Government of India, and in the meantime His Excellency would await, with interest, the proposals of the Chamber for making such alterations in the existing law, as the altered conditions of the carrying trade of the port consequent on the opening of the Canal may suggest.

In conformity with the desire expressed by a number of the members of the Chamber, among whom this decision of the Government, with the previous correspondence, was recently circulated, a Special Committee has been appointed to consider the regulations under which despatch

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discharging can be allowed to steamers, and the alterations in the law rendered necessary by the altered conditions of [illegible] trade since the opening of the Canal.

### WORKING IN THE HARBOUR ON SUNDAYS.

The Acting Commissioner of Customs, in calling the attention of the Committee to the frequency of applications for leave to load and discharge vessels and to do other similar work on Sundays, submitted for their consideration a draft order, to the effect that no permission would be given except in cases of necessity. It would, the Committee thought, be very difficult for the Custom House to decide what constituted a case of necessity, and the existing rule which permits ships to work on Sundays, on paying the required fee, should therefore not be interfered with. The Commissioner then proposed that permission should be given only in cases where the application rested on reasonable fear for the safety of the ship, and that this rule should be strictly carried out from the 1st August. This rule, your Committee considered, would be too stringent. After further correspondence, the Acting Commissioner consented to modify the proposed rule by reserving to himself the power of granting permission in such cases, as, while not involving the vessel's safety, are yet of a nature to come under the designation "great necessity." Your Committee requested the Commissioner to put a liberal interpretation on this rule, which they hope will be found to work without serious inconvenience to the trade.

### THE POSSIBLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PRODUCTION OF FLAX FIBRE IN THIS PRESIDENCY.

An interesting letter on this subject was received, in February last, through Government, from Mr. W. F. Sinclair, C.S., and circulated among the members of the Chamber. Your Committee, in thanking the Government for this communication, expressed their hopes that His Excellency in Council would be pleased to give effect to Mr. Sinclair's recommendations, by instituting experiments in the districts of the Presidency considered most favourable for the cultivation of flax.

### COTTON CULTIVATION IN THE BERARS.

Mr. Dunlop, Assistant Commissioner of the Akolah district, in his Weather Report, dated 25th October last, brought to the notice of the Committee that the natives had taken somewhat extensively to the cultivation of New Orleans cotton, but, as a rule, it was sown mixed with native cotton, and it was doubtful if the produce would be liked so much as the pure indigenous kinds. The Committee at once informed Mr. Dunlop, in reply, that they feared that danger would accrue to the indigenous cotton if the New Orleans variety is permitted to be mixed with it; and they expressed a hope that, should the New Orleans cotton continue to be grown, the cultivation of it would be kept quite distinct from the indigenous cotton, so that the evil that would be caused by a mixture of the two might be guarded against.

It was also reported to the Committee that the cultivation of "Old Khandeish Cotton" was steadily on the increase in East Berar: it was introduced in 1868 by one man; had extended in the year 1872-73 to 80 villages, and this year its extension would probably be in like proportion. The Resident had taken up the subject very warmly, but, unfortunately, an idea had got abroad in Oomrawuttee that the cotton is not so bad as it is represented to be, and that there is no call for Government interference. Your Committee informed Mr. Dunlop that Oomrawuttee Cotton (the name by which the cotton of the Berars is generally known) now holds so high a position in the home market that it would be a disgrace to permit the possibility of allowing it to be mixed with the short, coarse-stapled, Khandeish cotton, and mixed it would undoubtedly be if permitted to be grown; and they earnestly hoped that the Resident at Hydrabad would prevent the introduction of the Old Khandeish cotton seed into the Berars, in the interests alike of the ryots and the cotton trade of Western India.

### COTTON CULTIVATION IN KATTYWAR.

The establishment of a cotton market at Wudwan being likely to facilitate the access of merchants to Kattywar, and secure a supply of pure and well-picked cotton, Mr. Peile, the Acting Political Agent, requested the opinion of the Chamber as to the improvement of the Kattywar staple. It would, he said, be quite as easy to have fresh seed tried on a large scale there as in Khandeish, and if the Chamber would point out any seed which, considering the soil and climate, would, in its opinion, be likely to do better than the indigenous seed, he would gladly use his influence with the Durbars to have it tried.

A copy of Mr. Peile's letter was sent to the Members of the Chamber for opinion, and your Committee recommended, for trial in the Kattywar districts, the following seeds:—

1st—American, Orleans.
2nd—Egyptian.
3rd—Sea Island.
4th—Hinganghat.
5th—Broach (picked).

American seed, they remarked, was [illegible] last year in several districts in the Berars and produced a staple much superior to the indigenous. Unfortunately, however, the natives did not realize the importance of keeping the American seed cotton altogether separate, and only a few parcels of the unmixed American were shipped. These gave great satisfaction at home, and several orders, based on them, were received at very good limits. A copy of a letter from Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co. on the subject was forwarded to the Political Agent.

### CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

A complaint was made to the Committee, that the P. and O. s.s. Pera arrived here from Australia on the 15th June, bringing no Mails, these having been landed at Galle to be brought on by the China Mail Steamer, the Travancore, which did not arrive in Bombay until three days later. A representation having in consequence been made to the Director-General of the Post Office of India, with a view to a recurrence of such serious detentions being prevented, Mr. Hogg was so good as to explain that in this case the Australian Mails had been landed at Galle to be brought on by the Travancore, which was the regular Mail Steamer from China, while the Pera, not running under contract from Galle, might, at the option of the Company, be stopped at intermediate ports, and was not liable to penalties in the event of delay; and, with much consideration for the public convenience, has asked the Postmaster General of Ceylon to arrange for the transmission from Galle of the Indian Mails by whichever vessel, contract or non-contract, will, in the judgment of the P. and O. authorities, first arrive in Bombay.

Another complaint was also received of the want of any sufficient public intimation from the local Post Office respecting the closing of mails to China [illegible], when forwarded by other than the mail steamers; but the reference which the Committee made on the subject to the Postmaster-General, Bombay, elicited, the Committee regret to say, no satisfactory explanation.

### THE MERCANTILE COMMUNITY INADEQUATELY REPRESENTED IN THE LOCAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Towards the end of July, when the time for the nomination of Members to the Council was approaching, the Chamber represented to His Excellency that, with one merchant only in the Council, the mercantile interests of the Presidency were inadequately represented, and respectfully expressed the hope that two merchants would be nominated. Two merchants are always, the Committee understand, nominated to the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and likewise to the Council of Madras. To this reasonable request, His Excellency replied that two gentlemen connected with the trade of Bombay, Mr. Bythell and Mr. Narayen Wassodew, held seats in the Council. The melancholy death of Mr. Narayen, which occurred just as this correspondence was passing, induced your Committee to abstain from replying to His Excellency's communication.

### INACCURACIES IN REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

The serious inaccuracies that frequently occurred in the Liverpool cotton market quotations given in these telegrams were brought in February last, by your Committee, to the notice of the Manager of the Bombay Agency, who replied that the quotations given were those furnished by the Liverpool Brokers' Association. The Manager, after another reference to their London Office, further informed the Chamber that every cotton quotation is now authorized, those of Thursday by a full Committee for the Brokers' Weekly Circular, and those daily by a Select Committee meeting at noon to arrange the Daily Circular.

### CYPHER MESSAGES BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

The attention of the Committee was drawn to a notice, which had been issued by the Superintendent, in which it was pointed out that the privilege to send code messages "does not allow of the introduction of passages of unintelligible disconnected words which have clearly no connection with the language in which the message is composed," a phraseology which the Committee considered somewhat ambiguous, as messages consisting of words of concealed meaning must as a matter of course consist "of passages of unintelligible disconnected words;" and they asked the Superintendent whether words in French, German, or other living European languages, if mixed up in one message, would be objected to, and, if so, to point out the clause in the convention under which messages so composed would be subject to cypher charge. The Superintendent replied that the objection referred to the introduction, at ordinary rates, in messages emanating from India, of passages of unintelligible disconnected words in foreign languages; that isolated ordinary recognized words in a European language are admitted at ordinary rates, and instructions are in force to deal with all disputed cases as liberally as may be practicable, without infringing the convention, Articles 9 and 37 of which refer specially to this subject.

### RATE OF INTEREST DECREED BY COURTS OF LAW.

The Secretary of State having submitted for the consideration of the Government of India the whole subject of the rate of interest which Courts of Justice in India are competent to adjudge, independently of agreement between the parties, the opinion of the Chamber was asked as to the expediency of limiting by positive enactment the rate of interest which may be awarded, where none has been stipulated. The Committee were of opinion that a limit should be set by law, and that it should be fixed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, which is the rate usually adjudged by the High Court of Bombay, and may be considered to have been a high maximum rate for some time past. It was, however, suggested that some rule might be adopted permitting money in dispute to be invested in Government securities and deposited with the Court, without such deposit being allowed in any way to affect the matter at issue, excepting so far as to bar the claim of a successful suitor for any interest in excess of that payable by Government on such [illegible]. But the custom of the Bombay High Co[illegible] lower rate of interest after judgment occasions [illegible] injustice to the creditor, while there seems really [illegible] why the debtor should be in any way favoured.

### REGISTRATION OF PARTNERSHIPS.

After the report submitted to the last annual meeting of the Chamber was passing through the press, a letter, as it was mentioned, was received from the Government of Bombay forwarding copy of a letter from the Government of India, dated 15th September 1873, in which it was stated that "after careful consideration, the Governor-General in Council has arrived at the conclusion that it is not advisable to undertake at present any legislation in this direction." The Government of India considered that, in the papers before it, the proposals for making registration compulsory made no distinction between the circumstances of joint-stock companies or anonymous partnerships, and those of other partnerships, but seemed to apply to the latter class principles which are properly applicable to the former alone; that there would be great difficulty in dealing with the case of an undivided Hindoo family; and that the constitution and solvency of a firm, or the position of the person to whom credit is given, whether he is or is not a partner, is a matter to be ascertained by enquiry. The Government of India was not prepared, therefore, to support any system of compulsory registration until the want of it is shown to be causing practical hindrance to ordinary processes, and until a system shall have been devised which will not embarrass the ordinary course of business, or interfere with ordinary family arrangements.

The Committee, after a careful consideration of the grounds on which the Government of India had arrived at the conclusion that legislation was not advisable, addressed, on the 20th June, another communication to Government setting forth at length their reasons in reply [illegible] will induce the Government of India to reconsider its decision.

### RAILWAY CARRIAGE AGENCY.

[illegible] August, a letter, numerously signed by leading native merchants, was received urging the attention of the Committee to the necessity for combined action being taken by the whole mercantile community to induce, or compel the Railway Companies (1) to make more equitable carting arrangements; (2) to provide better accommodation for the goods [illegible] in Bombay, and (3) to prevent the overloading of the bullock carts and the gross ill-treatment of the bullocks employed in carting the goods brought into Bombay by railway; and suggesting that the Committee should, as the best way of dealing with these questions, call a public meeting in the rooms of the Chamber.

With regard to the first proposition, however, the Committee were of opinion that, as the Government had already taken the matter up, and had stated that the best way of dealing with the objections of the railway companies against the abolition of the carting agencies, and a more satisfactory adjustment of the rebate granted to merchants who take delivery of their goods at the station yard, would be considered before the contracts were renewed, any action on the part of the Chamber was now unnecessary. The third proposition was not within the scope of the business of the Chamber; but with respect to the second, which your Committee felt to be of great importance, they requested to be furnished with more detailed information to enable them to deal with it. In this position, the matter still remains.

### NOTIFICATION OF NEW FOUR PER CENT. LOAN.

The Government notification regarding this Loan was issued in Calcutta on the 4th, whilst no official notification appeared here until the 8th June. On the occasion of the 4 per cent. Loan in 1869, the intention of the Government of India was made known here by telegraph, and a special Gazette issued the same day (17th March), so that the information was received here and made public simultaneously with the notification that appeared in Calcutta, and also, the Committee believe, in Madras. It being manifestly unfair that the public in Calcutta should have priority of information affecting so important an interest as that of investors in Government Securities, your Committee asked Government to favour them with an explanation why the precedent established in 1869 was not followed on this occasion. The Government of India, in reply, state that the omission was an accident, the recurrence of which will, on future occasions, be prevented by a Government telegraphic message being addressed to the Government of Bombay on the issue of the notification of a Loan.

### REVISION OF THE EXISTING TARIFFS, IMPORT AND EXPORT.

No reply has been received from Government to the Committee's representation that a Commission, to sit at Calcutta, with representatives from Madras and Bombay, should be appointed for the revision of the Customs Tariffs both import and export, but the Committee understand that it is possible the Government of India may convene such a Committee, in the ensuing cold season. Complaints of the excess of present valuations for duty continue to come in, and your Committee have again addressed Government on the subject, and [illegible] that His Excellency in Council will be [illegible] with information as to the intention [illegible] Government of India regarding the appointment of a Commission.

### THE STEAM VESSEL SURVEY AMENDMENT ACT 1873.

His Excellency, at the request of the Chamber, deferred giving his assent to this Bill until after the Special General Meeting of the Chamber, convened for the 22nd October, to consider the subject had been held. At this meeting the following Resolution was passed:—"That the Committee be instructed to take such measures as may be thought fit to bring about the limitation of the Government Survey of steamers to such steamers as, having no Board of Trade Certificate, or having sustained injury or damage, or being found unseaworthy or inefficient, are intended to carry passengers." The Bill, containing a limitation to this effect, was subsequently passed.

### THE PATTERN POST FROM INDIA TO THE CONTINENTAL STATES OF EUROPE.

In June 1873, the Committee represented to the Post Office, that a rapid development in the direct trade in cotton between Bombay and certain of the Continental States of Europe had taken place: that where this trade exists it is necessary to send samples of cotton; and that a sample that does not weigh more than 8 ozs.—the limit of weight for a pattern packet then allowed by the Post Office—is of very little use. The Director-General of the Post Office of India, to whom the question was referred, stated that steps had already been taken for revising the limitations of weight of pattern packets for places abroad "in accordance with alterations observed in the relations of the different countries with England." But a representation would be made to the Post Offices in the several countries of Europe on the subject, and the limits of weight were, in the meantime, altered and laid down in the Indian Postal Guide, dated 1st April 1873, to come into force at once, for packets to the following countries:—

| Countries. | Via Italy. | Via France. |
|---|---|---|
| Italy | 5 lbs. | ......... |
| Denmark | 3 ,, | 3 lbs. |
| Heligoland | 3 ,, | ......... |
| Holland | 5 ,, | 5 lbs. |
| Norway | 3 ,, | 8 ozs. |
| Sweden | 3 ,, | 3 lbs. |
| Switzerland | 5 ,, | ......... |

The representation made by the Director-General was unsuccessful, except that the limit of weight for pattern packets from India to Italy, and to Foreign Europe through Italy, was increased from 8 ozs. to 10 ozs, and that a concession was obtained as regards samples of cotton addressed to Italy itself, by the route called through Italy, which may be sent up to a maximum weight of 17½ ounces. It was also discovered, your Committee regret to say, that the assumption made by the Indian Post Office, in the absence of information to the contrary, that pattern packets for the above-named countries might be sent up to the increased weights published in the Postal Guide, dated 1st April 1873, was erroneous, and a notice was issued 15th April 1874 that the maximum limit of 10 ozs. will only be allowed in future. The following alterations, with reference to the limit of weight for pattern packets to the undermentioned countries, have accordingly again been made and are now in force, viz.:—

| Countries. | Via Italy | Via France |
|---|---|---|
| Italy | 10 ozs. | ......... |
| Denmark | 10 ,, | 8 ozs. |
| Heligoland | 10 ,, | ......... |
| Holland | 10 ,, | 8 ,, |
| Norway | 10 ,, | 8 ,, |
| Sweden | 10 ,, | ......... |
| Switzerland | 10 ,, | 8 ,, |

### COTTON FRAUDS ACT.

At the last annual meeting of the Chamber, it was resolved that the report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Resolution of Government, dated 8th February 1873, on the subject of the Cotton Frauds Act, be received, and a representation in accordance therewith made to Government. In transmitting the Report to Government your Committee particularly drew attention to the concluding para recommending the abolition of the office of Inspector-in-Chief, and the transference of the Inspecting Staff in Bombay to the cotton-growing districts,—on which points there was entire unanimity of opinion in the mercantile community. By abolishing the office of Inspector-in-Chief, a considerable saving would be effected, and they trusted that as it is for the benefit of the revenue and the public interests that the cultivation and preparation of cotton should receive State care as well as other branches of agriculture, His Excellency in Council might see his way to relieve the cotton trade of the burden of the present export fee by making the cost of the reduced establishment a charge on the general revenue in the same way as in the case of any other officers on the establishment of the Collectors.

In the Resolution abovementioned, it is stated that the Chambers of London, Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, and Bombay, would be requested to state, after full consideration, whether in their opinion the Cotton Frauds Act should be maintained or placed in abeyance, and that a Committee of the Legislative Council of Bombay would be appointed to take evidence on and investigate the subject. The Commission is now sitting; and your Committee await their report, which, it is hoped, will shortly be issued.

### ARBITRARY PROCEEDINGS OF THE COTTON DEPARTMENT AT DHOLLERA.

In February last, the attention of the Committee was directed to the vexatious and arbitrary behaviour of the Cotton Inspector at Dhollera, who had taken upon himself to seize eight bales of cotton belonging to Messrs. Gaddum & Co., on the ground that the cotton was adulterated. According to the representation made to the Chamber, there was no adulteration of any sort; the cotton consisting merely of the remains of the last year's Dhollera crop, inferior in quality no doubt but merchantable, and a description of cotton that is often acceptable to spinners for various purposes. The Magistrate, Mr. C. E. G. Crawford, however, who tried the case, fined the representative of Messrs. Gaddum & Co. Rs. 51, and the cotton was confiscated, although the Magistrate, in giving his decision, said that he had no reason to doubt from the evidence that the cotton was "honestly merchantable." The Committee, in submitting the matter to Government, remarked that to invoke the Cotton Frauds Act in cases like this one, where it can have no proper application, is simply to obstruct the business of merchants in the Mofussil and to inflict serious injury on the cotton trade itself in districts under the British Government; and that they had little doubt that, if these arbitrary proceedings are persisted in, the trade will be driven from Dhollera to the neighbouring native States, where merchants and agents will be free from such unnecessary and vexatious interference. After a careful examination of the Report of the Inspector, Mr. E. M. Carroll, submitted by Mr. Borrodaile, Collector of Ahmedabad, to whom Government had referred the complaint, the Committee saw no reason to alter or modify the views which they had previously expressed, while the language of Mr. Borrodaile's memorandum was, the Committee regret to say, offensive and objectionable.

### DEATH OF MR. TAYLOR.

At the Special General Meeting of the members held on 26th May, the Chamber passed a Resolution deeply regretting Mr. Taylor's death, and the great loss which the Chamber had sustained in being thus deprived of the services of such a valuable Secretary. Also, that a subscription list for the purpose of erecting a memorial over his grave be circulated among the members, and that any surplus which may remain after defraying the expense of the same be disposed of as the Committee judge best. In accordance with this resolution, a subscription list was [illegible]; altogether, Rs. 3,125 was subscribed, of which Rs. 2,175 has been paid into an account opened with the Chartered Bank. The Committee have obtained permission to erect a tablet to his memory in the Ante-Church of the Cathedral, and this work, along with the making and erecting of a monument over his grave, has been entrusted to Mr. Kipling, who estimates that the cost of the two works will be within Rs. 2,000.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Numerous references have been made to your Committee during the past year, on points connected with the mercantile and shipping interests of the port, which were considered and disposed of in the usual manner.

The income for the past year slightly exceeds the expenditure, although the latter was swelled up by the payment of Rs. 321-11 being the cost of the telegrams despatched to the various Chambers at the request of the public meeting held on 15th July, and of Rs. 277-12 paid to the Sheriff for the expenses connected with the meeting itself, such as advertisements, &c. The balance in favour of the Chamber, in account with the New Bank of Bombay, Limited, on 30th September 1874, was Rs. 9,293-6-1.

Your Committee have only now to tender their thanks to the members of the Chamber for their ready attention to all matters on which they have had occasion to consult them; and to express their acknowledgments to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council for the courtesy and attention with which their representations have on all occasions been received.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 8th October, 1874.

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FODDER FOR CATTLE.—The result obtained by the Superintendent of the Sydapet farm, Madras, in raising green fodder for cattle, should recommend itself to district officers and others, engaged in endeavouring to avert the effects of failure of the usual rainfall. The experiment that proved so successful was made with Bengal gram, sown broadcast, copiously watered; the crop being repeatedly cut when reaching the height of six inches. By this treatment a single acre of land was made to yield an enormous quantity of nutritious food, capable of supporting a numerous herd of cattle.—*Agricultural Gazette of India.*

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## A PERPETUAL INJUNCTION AGAINST THE MORARJEE SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY delivered judgment at the High Court on the 5th instant, in the long pending suit brought by Rustomjee Ardasir Wadia against the Morarjee Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Company's Mills, situated at Parell. The plaintiff claimed Rs. 1,50,000 for damages done to his five bungalows situated in the neighbourhood of the mills by the noise, smoke, dust, and noxious vapours proceeding from the mills, which interfered with the comfort and enjoyment of the tenants. The suit was called on before his Lordship on the 27th February last, and the hearing, which occupied thirty-four days, terminated on the 18th June 1874. It had been intimated by counsel during the hearing that, whatever might be his Lordship's judgment, the unsuccessful party should go before the Appeal Court. Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the plaintiff. The Advocate-General, instructed by Mr. C. Tyabjee, appeared for the defendants. At the hearing three counsel were instructed on either side.

MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY, in delivering judgment, said—The plaint in this suit, which was filed on the 10th of August 1872, stated that the plaintiff is entitled to an estate of inheritance in possession in certain immoveable property at Parell, consisting of all that piece or parcel of land and ground, with the five messuages, tenements, and bungalows and outhouses standing thereon, situate at Parell, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-districts of Mahim and [illegible], and containing 53,000 square yards or thereabouts. The plaintiff resides with his family in a bungalow situate on the said property, which was, prior to the commencement of the nuisances complained of, of the monthly rental value of Rs. 200 or thereabouts. There are four other bungalows situate on the said property, and are at present let to tenants at the monthly rental of Rs. 140, Rs. 55, Rs. 100, and Rs. 100, respectively. The plaintiff has himself expended the sum of Rs 75,000 upon the said bungalows, and the said immoveable property was, prior to the commencement of the nuisances complained of, of the estimated value of Rs. 3,25,000 or thereabouts. The defendants are the occupiers of a piece of land adjacent to the plaintiff's said property on the south-west side thereof. They recently completed the erection of a spinning and weaving mill on the said piece of land, which had been formerly commenced, but never completed, by a certain company called the [illegible] Jute and Flax Spinning and Weaving Company. The defendants commenced fully working the said mill in the month of November 1871. Since the commencement of such working, the plaintiff and the other persons residing in the several bungalows on his said property have suffered a serious nuisance by reason of the noise of the machinery of the said mill, and the plaintiff and such other persons so residing as aforesaid have also, especially since the commencement of the monsoon and the setting in of the south-west winds, suffered a very great nuisance from the smoke and soot from the chimney of the defendants' mill, and also the cotton dust from the said mill discharged and carried upon and over the plaintiff's property and into the said bungalows, and also by the noxious odours and vapours proceeding from the mill. The fires of the said mill are kept actively burning for fifteen hours every day, during the whole of which time volumes of smoke and soot are emitted from the said chimney and carried upon and over the plaintiff's said property and into his said bungalows. By reason of the nuisances above complained of, the comfort of the persons resident in the said bungalows Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 is most materially interfered with, and this is especially the case with regard to the bungalow No. 1, where the plaintiff himself resides. The value of the plaintiff's property is also materially diminished by the existence of the said nuisances to the extent, as the plaintiff charges, of Rs. 1,50,000 or thereabouts. The plaintiff has applied to the defendants to stop and put an end to the said nuisances, but the defendants have not taken steps so to do. The plaintiff therefore prays as follows:—1. That the defendants, their servants and agents, may be restrained by the order and injunction of this Honourable Court from working or using their said mill so as to cause any nuisance to the plaintiff and the persons residing on his said property, either by the noise of the working of the said mills, or by the discharge therefrom of smoke or soot or cotton dust upon and over the plaintiff's said property, or by allowing any noxious odours or vapours to proceed therefrom. 2. That in case this Honourable Court shall not think fit to grant to the plaintiff the relief hereinbefore prayed, the defendants may be ordered to pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 1,50,000 as damages in respect of the diminution in value of the plaintiff's property by reason of the matters hereinbefore stated. 3. That the defendants may be ordered to pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 10,000 as damages for the injury already suffered by the plaintiff by reason of the said nuisances. 4. That the defendants may be ordered to pay the costs of this suit. 5. That the plaintiff may have such further or other relief as to this Honourable Court shall seem meet and the circumstances of the case may require. On the 15th August [illegible] obtained a rule nisi for an injunction [illegible] terms. (Reads it.) On the 12th of November [illegible] above rule was made absolute. (Reads it.) [illegible] dants having appealed against the above rule, the Appellate Court made a decree, dated the [illegible]. Such decree having been drawn up [illegible] (Exhibits A 40 and A 41) [illegible] recent hearing as to which [illegible]. The draft of the decree, marked Exhibit A 41, having been submitted to and approved by the [illegible] and [illegible] whereas [illegible] draft of the decree [illegible] as Exhibit A 40 was [illegible] submitted to the solicitors at all, I shall assume that the decree (Exhibit A 41) correctly embodies the ruling of the Appellate Court. Such decree (Exhibit A 41) declared (Reads it). [illegible] hearing before me on the 27th of February 1874, [illegible] twelve issues were framed, two of which, viz., the 9th and 10th, were afterwards abandoned by the learned counsel for the defendants in the course of his speech for the defence. The hearing after [illegible] occupied the Court 34 days, during which [illegible] witnesses were examined on behalf of the plaintiff and [illegible] behalf of the defendants, terminated upon the 18th June last, when the Court reserved its judgment. [illegible] intimated by counsel during the hearing that in whatever way the Court decided, the unsuccessful party would take the case to the Appellate Court. As, therefore, my opinion upon the matters at issue between the parties is apparently to be used as a stepping-stone over which to pass previous to reviewing the case before the Court of Appeal, I shall not express my views at so great a length as I should probably have done had the parties wished my decision to be a final one. I shall, however, state my views in sufficient detail to enable the reasons for the conclusions at which I have arrived to be clearly understood. The plaintiff is assistant master builder in H. M.'s Dockyard in Bombay, and has been employed in that establishment for 25 years. He had been to England to study in the Woolwich Dockyard and is a member of the Institute of Naval Architects. In April 1863 his grandfather, Mr Cursetjee Rustomjee Wadia, died, having by his will devised all his property to the plaintiff and his brother Mr Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia. In January 1864 the plaintiff took the property at Parell, described in the plaint (excepting bungalow No. 2, which the plaintiff subsequently built) at a valuation made in the middle of 1863 on a division with his brother, Mr. Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia, such valuation having been made by the plaintiff's father-in-law, the late Mr Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, formerly a member of the Legislative Council of Bombay, at 2½ lacs of rupees. In January 1864 the plaintiff went to reside, and has resided ever since, in bungalow No 1, a substantial well-built upper-storied house erected about 30 or 35 years ago by his grandfather. On the 1st December 1864 the plaintiff began to erect bungalow No. 2, called Mr Knight's bungalow, that gentleman having occupied it prior to his leaving Bombay to take up an appointment in Calcutta. It was furnished and let on the 1st May 1868, the plaintiff stopping work on it during his absence in England. It cost him between Rs 40,000 and Rs 50,000. The plaintiff from time to time expended considerable sums in repairing his four other bungalows, and the total sum (inclusive of the cost of erecting Mr Knight's bungalow) he laid out upon them between the 1st December 1864 and May 1872 amounted to Rs. 70,399-15-9. [illegible] plaintiff produced an extract from his account book showing the various items which made the above total, and the correctness of such expenditure was not disputed at the hearing. The defendants endeavoured to show that the plaintiff's property was, in common with other landed property in Bombay, much reduced in value at the commencement of this suit, but their best informed witness on that point, Mr John F Hutchinson, Assistant Municipal Commissioner and Assessor for the Town and Island of Bombay, distinctly stated in cross-examination that "the plaintiff's property has not participated in the general yearly fall of 15 per cent to any appreciable extent," although he admitted that there had been a fall of 15 per cent. in other properties at Parell. Since January 1864 the plaintiff and his family have resided in bungalow No 1. He is the only adult male member of his family, his sons being boys who go to school. In November 1870 (I quote from the evidence of their manager, Mr Dunkerley) the defendants first began to fix the machinery in their mill. On the 21st June 1871 they first started their engine, with only one boiler, and a few weeks after they began to work another boiler. In November 1871 all the three boilers and all the machinery were ready, and in that month the mill was fully at work, the machinery being made with the latest improvements by Messrs. Platt Brothers, of Oldham, the engine of 60 horse power being made by Yates of Blackburn. The mill chimney is 152 feet from the ground, and with (according to Mr Dunkerley) a diameter inside of 7 feet. From the plan (annexed to exhibit A) it appears that the mill chimney is 80 yards distant from the nearest portion of bungalow No 1, 182 yards from bungalow No 2, 181 yards from bungalow No. 3, 2[illegible]7 yards from bungalow No 4, and 292 yards from bungalow No 5. The plaintiff proved that he had measured the distances of the neighbouring mills from his property on Major Laughton's recent plan, sheet 56 of the Government Survey, and found that the present chimney of the Albert Mill was 1413 yards from bungalow No 1; 508 1/3 yards from bungalow No 2; 534 yards from bungalow No. 3; 581½ yards from bungalow No. 4; and 660 1/3 yards from bungalow No. 5; and that the chimney of the Royal Mill, which is nearly due south of his property, was 815½ yards from bungalow No 1; 808 yards from bungalow No. 2; 826 yards from bungalow No. 3; 894½ yards from bungalow No. 4, and 1000 yards from bungalow No. 5. In about February or March 1872, the plaintiff's tenants, viz., Mr. Knight in bungalow No. 2, Mrs. Willis in No. 3, Mr. Soden, Superintending Purser in the P. & O. Company, who resided in bungalow No. 4 from December 1871 and was residing in it when he gave his evidence on the 21st March 1874, and Mr. Gostling, Civil Engineer and formerly a partner in the firm of Messrs. Scott, McClelland and Company, who has resided in bungalow No. 5 for the last four years, complained to the plaintiff of [illegible] caused to them by the defendants' mill. The plaintiff states that he first experienced a nuisance in his own house (bungalow No. 1) in April or May 1872. The defendants by their grounds of appeal against the rule absolute of the 12th November 1872, and by their counsel asserted, and by the evidence they called at the hearing sought to prove that their mill had not at any time caused any nuisance whatever to the plaintiff or his tenants. The evidence on the point, as might be expected, is conflicting. It is obvious that those living upon the plaintiff's property had far better means of judging whether or not the noise, smoke, soot and cotton dust, of which they complained, proceeded from the defendants' mill, than persons who resided at a distance and only visited the property from time to time. Before the defendants commenced full working the plaintiff and his tenants had not suffered any nuisance or discomfort from either the Albert or the Royal Mills, which had then been working for several years. I see nothing whatever to lead me to disbelieve the plaintiff's evidence upon these points, or indeed upon other points. He is a remarkably quiet, respectable, and intelligent man, and his testimony and the manner in which he gave it impressed me most favourably. He was not shaken at all in cross-examination, and I believe him to be a witness who was speaking the truth, notwithstanding the strong hostility with which he has been met by the defendants in their defence to this suit. In addition to the plaintiff's evidence, Mr. Soden, during the monsoon of 1872, experienced annoyance from the machinery, and he states that the noise affected the comfort of those living in his house. During the S. W. winds, too, he experienced considerable [illegible]. He said that when the atmosphere was charged with moisture the smoke blew down over the compound and into his house, and that it was unpleasant for breathing. He had, too, considerable nuisance from soot, which would cover the white covers of the [illegible] tables, in the house and [illegible] could see the smoke blown down [illegible] the defendants' chimney and trace its origin. That he intended [illegible] bungalow when he first complained to [illegible] ground of his intention to leave being [illegible] experienced from the defendants' mill. [illegible] he experienced a nuisance from [illegible] into his bungalow, and a strong smell of [illegible] and that soot came on [illegible] Before the defendants' mill began working [illegible] experience any nuisance from the smoke of either [illegible] or Royal Mills. The noise of defendants' mill [illegible] interfered with the comfort of himself and of his family. He could see the defendants' chimney from his bed room door [illegible] going into the verandah, and he could trace the smoke coming from the chimney. It was dense smoke in large volumes, and that it was a great annoyance, quite spoiling the comfort of this house. That he went to live in the country at this house for the sake of his wife and children, and it was a great nuisance to have these objections there. Mr. Gostling also gave the following evidence, which is not without considerable importance. He said that when he first heard the [illegible] booming noise during the [illegible] from the defendants' mill, the mill windows were open, and whenever he looked at them he found them open, but that after there was a rumour that the plaintiff was going to apply for an injunction the windows were closed, and he had no doubt that by so doing the noise was diminished. Mr. Fellows, Assistant Municipal Commissioner, who resided in bungalow No. 2 from September to December 1873, (when, as alleged by the defendants, the nuisance, if any, existed were less than in the monsoon of 1872), Mr. Soundy, Mr. Macdonald, Superintending Engineer of the Municipal Workshops, Mr. Wilcox who lived in bungalow No. 3 from June to September 1872, and other witnesses called on behalf of the plaintiff, corroborated the statements made by the plaintiff, Mr. Soden and Mr. Gostling as to the existence of nuisances to persons residing in the plaintiff's bungalows previous to and at the commencement of the suit. Dr. Sylvester, 1st Physician of the J. J. Hospital, who was examined *de bene esse* on behalf of the defendants on the 5th March 1873, with the object of showing that the new appliances put up by the defendants had removed any ground of complaint, admitted in cross-examination that he had given a certificate in July 1872 as to the state of the nuisances which then existed, and that such certificate correctly described all he observed and was told relative to the nuisance at that time. That in July 1872 he observed the atmosphere of soot and heard the noise, but did not on that visit perceive the cotton dust or any smell. The certificate, dated 30th July 1872, is annexed to Exhibit No 6, and states that at the plaintiff's request he (Dr. Sylvester) had visited his property, consisting of five houses and grounds on the Parell Road and in the immediate vicinity of the defendants' mill, and then proceeds as follows:—"There can be no doubt that the mill mentioned is a great nuisance to the occupants of Mr. Ardaseer's property. I consider it a nuisance on the following grounds: The constant noise it produces; the disagreeable smells which proceed therefrom; it being the source of an atmosphere of sooty particles and cotton dust, which, particularly at this season, is carried into the houses adjacent. This last mentioned annoyance obliges the tenants of the five houses mentioned to close every door and window on the south-west aspect in order to shut out the black particles of soot. I consider it will be scarcely going too far to state that on this account the mill is prejudicial to the health of Mr. Ardaseer's tenants." In so far as that certificate was based upon Dr. Sylvester's personal observation, viz., as to the noise and the atmosphere of soot, it strongly corroborates the plaintiff's case. Dr. Mackenzie and Doctor Sydney Smith, who were examined on behalf of the defendants, did not visit the mill until the 31st August 1872, a fortnight after the rule nisi for an injunction had been granted. The eminent Civil Engineers, too, who also gave evidence for the defendants, did not visit the mill or the plaintiff's property until the following day. Mr. Ormiston's first visit was on the 27th August 1872, and he did not visit the premises again in that year. Mr. LeMesurier's first visit was on the 11th June 1873, Mr. Rienzi Walton's on 13th June 1873, and Mr. Carroll's on the 21st January 1874. Among other witnesses examined at the hearing on behalf of the defendants, Mr. Helm, manager of the Mungaldass Nathoobhoy Mill in Churney Road, Mr. Croddass, manager of the Iron Works of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. at Byculla, and Mr. Alcock, Engineer of the [illegible] Mill at Coorla, said to be the largest in India and employing between 2,700 or 2,800 people, each paid their first visit to the defendants' mill on the 5th November 1872, and Mr. Pedder, Municipal Commissioner of the city of Bombay, first visited the defendants' mill early in monsoon of 1873 (apparently on the 19th June), Captain Henry, Superintendent of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Co., first visited the defendants' mill on the 28th February 1874, and Mr. Sanders, Deputy Locomotive Superintendent of the G I P Railway Company, having about 1,500 men at work under him at Byculla, first visited the mill in June 1873, whilst Mr Hamilton Maxwell's first visit by appointment was on the 4th September 1872. Dr Weir's (Health Officer to the Municipality of Bombay) on the 11th February 1874, and Dr Cook's (late acting Principal of the Grant Medical College) on the 11th February 1874. Upon a careful consideration of the whole of the evidence I am clearly of opinion that the balance of testimony is strongly in favour of the contention of the plaintiff, viz., that before and at the time of the bringing of this suit the mill was causing serious and actionable nuisances to the plaintiff, his tenants and his property, and for which had the same continued in their [illegible] substantial damages might have been recovered. The defendants called a very large body of [illegible] ... [illegible] ... asked to dismiss this suit [illegible] the following [illegible] Mr. C[illegible] Tyabjee, the chairman of [illegible] company, stated that [illegible] a letter from Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, the plaintiff's solicitors, dated the 11th July 1872, the [illegible] consulted Mr. Ormiston, Mr. LeMesurier, and other engineers with the view of reducing the [illegible] eventually in October 1872 [illegible] applied to the furnaces. Mr. Dunkerley, the manager of the defendants' mill, stated that after the receipt of the 11th July 1872 he commenced to experiment [illegible] and made such experiments in the middle of [illegible] 1872, and finally fixed them there, that it took three or four days in fixing and trying them, that he found them perfectly effectual, and that he had used them ever since. He said that the jets are about 12 inches long with 7 holes in each jet. That their first cost with taps and everything was Rs. 150, and the cost of refixing the suction in the [illegible] the last 18 months was about Rs. 12. That they are always [illegible] from the time the furnaces were fed, and that they were worked by the firemen without difficulty. That [illegible] before the firemen put on the fuel he opens the cock a little, which [illegible] above the fire-box door, and turns it off when he sees the coal is burned. Mr. Dunkerley added that he had had no complaints of any difficulty in working them. He said that it was not necessary for him to be present when the jets were used, and that the company did not burn any more coal with the use of the jets. The action and working of the steam jets were very clearly described by Mr. R. P. Sanders, Deputy Locomotive Superintendent of the G. I. P. Railway Company, and by Mr. H. [illegible] LeMesurier, the agent of that Railway Company, who has had more than 30 years' experience in civil engineering in India. Mr. Sanders said—"The appliance for consuming smoke consists in introducing a jet of steam into the mouth of the furnace of the boiler. The object of that is to provide a large quantity of oxygen on the top of the fire and also to increase the current of air through the fire. By this means the gases from the incandescent fuel unite with the oxygen at what is called the bridge of the furnace, and there complete combustion takes place. The advantage of this system over the old plan of working any boiler is that the carbon which under ordinary circumstances is carried off in the form of smoke is turned to a useful purpose for increasing the heat of the furnace and economising fuel, and the smoke itself is wholly consumed. This is the most complete appliance of smoke-consuming apparatus I have seen. I have seen that appliance at work in England for the last 10 or 12 years. I consider that it effectually consumes the smoke. On the whole I do not consider that the use of this appliance renders the consumption of more fuel necessary. The maintaining of this appliance, in my opinion, does not entail any additional cost because the advantages which are gained by the economical consumption of fuel compensate for the loss of steam which is required to promote a more perfect consumption. I do not think this appliance is the subject of a patent, but I am not positive." Mr. LeMesurier said that on the 19th April 1874 Mr. Carroll and he fired up the defendants' mill furnaces on purpose until they got a dense volume of smoke and saw it issuing from the chimney. Mr. LeMesurier proceeds thus—"We then made the man turn on the steam jets. The result was most decided. The smoke was completely mastered in less than two minutes—from a minute and a half to two minutes it took to make the vapour from the chimney perfectly clear. The native fireman at the defendants' mill perfectly understands the working of the steam jets. They can be easily worked. The steam jets not only force the smoke down on to the furnaces, but supply an extra draught to secure the combustion of the carbon that is in the smoke. These steam jets are the most successful system of dealing with smoke. I know generally the results of the various methods formerly used for consuming smoke. The saving in fuel by the use of the steam jets would at least counterbalance the expenditure of steam for working the jets." Mr. Ormiston likewise described the use of the steam jets in the defendants' mill which were turned on in his presence. He said that they forced the smoke on to the top of the hot coal by which it was consumed, and that the smoke (the furnaces having been fully charged to test the steam jet) ceased to issue in perceptible quantities from the chimney. [illegible] considered the steam jets effective, and on the whole considered that economy was not materially affected by the use of them, and that any difference in increase of price would be too slight to merit consideration. A very great body of evidence was called on behalf of the defendants to show the successful working of, and the consumption of, the smoke by the defendants' steam jets; and the evidence leads I think to the clear conclusion that such steam jets when used do cause this effect, viz., the issue from the defendants' chimney of smoke in such small quantities as practically to cause no appreciable nuisance to the plaintiff, his tenants or his property. The next thing the defendants did was to raise a wall on the north, north-eastern, and eastern portion of their property. They built the old wall up to 20ft. high from the smithy on the north to the public passage on the south-east of their premises. The plaintiff and Mr. Dunkerley, the defendants' manager, both say that such wall was commenced in November 1872, the plaintiff stating that it was finished about February 1873, while Mr Dunkerley said it was finished in [illegible] 1872. It appears, however, to have been badly constructed, as a large portion of it afterwards fell down, leaving a gap, which Mr. LeMesurier described as being from 60 to 80 feet in length. The result of the evidence upon this point seems to show that the erection of the 20 feet wall lessened the sound of the mill heard in the plaintiff's property, but did not entirely prevent it. The next alteration which the defendants made was a very material one, viz., (I quote again from the evidence of the manager, Mr. Dunkerley), that about the 6th August 1873 the defendants first burnt wood in their furnace. Mr. Dunkerley added, "We have burnt half wood half coal from that time till now, (i.e. the day he gave that evidence, which was the 5th June 1874) we have burnt 20 candies of wood daily since 6th August 1873, 20 candies of wood are equal now in price to 3 tons of coal. In July 1873 we burnt about 6 tons of coal a day." Now the effect of burning wood is admittedly very great, and much less smoke is thereby generated than by the burning of coal. The one other mill in Bombay which many of the defendants' witnesses described as being the only one, the chimney of which is [illegible] better than the defendants' chimney, viz., the Calico Mill, between Tardeo and the Grant Road, [illegible] wood entirely. The counsel for the plaintiff said, and perhaps not without reason, that as these two mills had each of them an injunction issued against them by the High Court, the good behaviour of their chimneys might to some extent be owing to the proceedings taken by adjoining landholders against them, and the granting of an injunction against each of such mills. In order to prevent the escape of cotton dust, which I think the plaintiff and his witnesses [illegible] proved, settled in and upon the four bungalows and compounds nearest the defendants' mill, the defendants, after receiving several suggestions from engineers and others who visited the mill, put up additional chimneys and buffers, and eventually upon the suggestion of Mr. Sanders erected in December 1873 a new dust chamber upon a new principle, the effect of which as described by the various witnesses who have seen it in operation is said to be very successful. Mr. Sanders stated that in the former apparatus the dust was always dry, and was forced into a room or chamber where there was no water, and that there the dust was blown out through a ventilator into the atmosphere. Such chamber was divided into two chambers by a grating which intercepted the larger particles of the dust and dirt as they came from the blowing room, the finer particles passing into the air through the ventilator. Mr. Sanders suggested that the dust pipe should be brought on to the surface of water which covered the floor of the chamber. He merely threw out a hint, and he [illegible] be adopted. He believed [illegible] carries off and drowns an[illegible] vast preponderance of testimony [illegible] success of the new apparatus, [illegible] dust is forced through [illegible] water in the dust chamber [illegible] about 9 inches. A model of the [illegible] was put [illegible]. In addition [illegible] complaint there was another, [illegible] plaintiff and his tenants in my opinion [illegible] that they suffered considerable annoyance [illegible] caused by the blowing of a steam whistle or trumpet every morning and evening. Mr. Dunkerley said that in the middle of October 1872 he stopped the steam whistle, and that it is now blown once at noon every day, and then only for a few seconds. That it is blown to [illegible] give notice to the workmen to [illegible] their hands off the machinery. It is, said Mr. Dunkerley, blown again from 20 minutes to half-past 12, when the mill commences work again, to warn the workpeople that the machinery is started. It results, I think, from the evidence that whilst the steam jets and the present dust chamber are used the plaintiff and his tenants are no longer annoyed by the smoke, soot, or cotton dust, at least not to any appreciable extent, and that as long as the windows nearest the plaintiff's property are closed and the 20 feet wall remains, the noise and sound from the mill are reduced to a minimum. Were the above appliances, however, to be removed or discontinued the nuisances formerly complained of would unquestionably break forth again. Mr. Ormiston said "even now, with the steam jets, the fires require proper firing and management in order to prevent the production of smoke." Mr. LeMesurier said—"I am under the impression that with coal alone it is absolutely necessary to use the steam jets. Without any smoke-consuming apparatus coal alone, without steam jets, would cause a nuisance to some." And in re-examination he said—"Smoke if not consumed may cause a considerable nuisance to people at a distance. For instance, the other day (viz on the 8th March 1874) the smoke from the Alexandra Mill near Chinchpoogly was a perceptible nuisance at my room at the club, the wind was veering from N. E. to N. The distance was more than a mile. I think the plaintiff will suffer less than others from the smoke." And in answer to a question from the Court, he stated—"If the defendants' smoke is not consumed the soot would be beaten down during the monsoon on to the plaintiff's premises. If the defendants do not use their steam jets they can cause a nuisance to the plaintiff's premises during the monsoon." And Mr. R. Walton said—"If bungalows Nos. 1 and 2 suited me in other respects, the proximity of the mill would not prevent my living in them. I assume that the present conditions would continue as to steam jets." Mr Brennan, manager of the Albert Mill, stated that unless care is taken a mill chimney may be an intolerable nuisance to neighbours, and that careful firing and a particular kind of coal,—viz. Scotch coal, give little smoke. Mr. Helm, manager of the Mungaldass Nathoobhoy Mill (one of the defendants' witnesses), stated that unless it is carefully fired the defendants' chimney would smoke pretty hard, that there is very little smoke with good firing. He added, that you cannot always depend upon the natives firing well, and that when you turn your back they fire their own way. Mr. Cheetham, partner in the firm of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton, and Co., said that since using the steam jets it is within the power of the defendants to subdue smoke almost entirely. I may here mention that Mr. Dunkerley stated that they draw the fires every night and have a fresh lighting every morning, there being always about 40 lbs. of steam left. That is taken from 3-30 A.M. to 6 A.M. to get up the steam from 40 lbs. to 74 lbs., 74 or 75 lbs. being the pressure on the boilers, but that they can play the steam jets with 20 lbs. pressure or even with 10 lbs. It will be recollected that I quoted Mr. Gosling's evidence to the effect that when he first noticed the noise the windows of the defendants' mill were open, and that after there was a rumour that the plaintiff was going to apply for an injunction the mill windows were closed, which, he had no doubt, diminished the noise, and that since the injunction was granted the mill windows now are all kept closed. I have no reason for doubting the accuracy of such statement of Mr. Gosling. Mr. Dunkerley said that the mill windows on the plaintiff's side were never open except one or two in the main aisle, where the men walked between the machinery, and that he works the mill with the main building windows shut to prevent the wind blowing the ends together. He added that the usual practice in Bombay mills is to keep the rooms as warm as they can and free from draughts so as to spin well, and that he followed that practice in the defendants' mill, that the temperature should be over 90 to have good spinning, 80 not being sufficient in this country. Mr. Helm, manager of the Mungaldass Nathoobhoy Mill, said that it is necessary to have a temperature of 90 at least, and that if it was less in his mill, in which they have about 600 men and boys at work, he would soon have steam to put it up to 90. That if the wind was blowing in a stiff breeze, it would blow the ends—the rovings about. It is necessary to close the windows if the breeze is too strong. He did not find the people's health suffer, and that the defendants' rooms appeared to him correct, about 90. Mr. Alcock, engineer of the Dhurumsey Mill at Coorla, said that he did not in any of his visits, the first of which was about 18th November 1872, observe any of the defendants' mill windows open, or the temperature in the defendants' mill hotter than in other mills or than in their own. That about 90 was the usual temperature for spinning mills in Bombay, one or two degrees more or less, and that in England he had noticed the temperature from 85 to 90 in the [illegible] spinning mills.

(To be continued.)

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### STATE OF THE CROPS IN THE N. W. PROVINCES.

[illegible], 5th October.—Since 26th September slight rain in east and north-east only. Early rice outturn above average; late rice now safe and promises to be full. Cholera in north-east continues.

Gorakhpur, 7th October.—General rainfall from 25th to 28th September, and partial rainfall in first days of October, doing much good to late rice and preparing ground for rabi. Early rice outturn excellent, and late rice now safe, and a bumper crop. Cholera still common in district, but abated in city.

Ghazipur, 7th October.—Dry weather till last night, when heavy rain, doing a good deal of harm.

Mirzapur, 5th October.—Rain between 26th and 28th, and again to-night, doing good to late rice and rabi cultivation, and not much harm to bajri. Prospects continue excellent.

Benares, 7th October.—General rain, injuring high kharif crops and delaying rabi ploughing. Weather still unsettled.

Azamgarh, 3rd October.—Rainfall seven to fifty-seven tenths. Prospects continue good. Cholera abated.

Jaunpur, 4th October.—Highly beneficial rainfall (from twenty two to thirty-eight tenths) up to 28th September, since when fine weather.

Allahabad, 7th October.—Rainfall two tenths. Rabi sowing begun.

Banda, 2nd October.—Average rainfall two inches.

Karwi, 5th October.—Heavy rain in east on 26th.

Hamirpur, 3rd October.—Rain about two inches in south, doing much good. Crops generally promising.

Jalaun, 3rd October.—No rain in Orai and Kalpi; elsewhere ten to eighteen tenths. Rabi ploughing general. Prospects good.

Jhansi, 7th October.—No rain. Prospects good.

Cawnpore, 7th October.—No rain. Prospects good.

Farukhabad, 7th October.—No rain. Prospects good. Rabi ploughing general.

Agra, 7th October.—No rain. General prospects good.

Muttra, 5th October.—No rain since 12th September. Weather favourable.

Aligarh, 7th October.—No rain.

Meerut, 7th October.—No rain. Prospects good.

Saharanpur, 7th October.—No rain. Prospects good.

Bijnor, 5th October.—No rain. Rabi ploughing and rice harvest continue. Outturn good.

Moradabad, 7th October.—No rain. Rabi ploughing going on.

Bareilly, 7th October.—No rain. Rabi ploughing going on.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY AND WATCHES.

MR. STREETER,
(LATE OF CONDUIT STREET,)
DIAMOND MERCHANT, GOLDSMITH, SILVERSMITH, AND WATCHMAKER,
Has REMOVED to those well-known and extensive Jewellery Premises,
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The attention of OFFICERS and FAMILIES residing in India is invited to MR. STREETER'S extensive Stock of 18-CARAT GOLD and GEM JEWELLERY, ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES, and CLOCKS, (machine made), and sold at prices from 20 to 30 per cent. cheaper than ordinary hand-made productions.

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Diamond Ornaments of every description. Diamonds and other Precious Stones purchased. See Illustrated Catalogue.
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Specially adapted to hot climates. Durability and time-keeping guaranteed.
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ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d., equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle. IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Ask for Rowlands' Macassar Oil, and avoid all other cheap articles under the same or similar name, as spurious imitations. Each bottle has a [illegible] instead of the cork as formerly. All with the [illegible] imitations. ROWLANDS' KALYDOR removes [illegible] discolorations, freckles, and tan, and imparts a [illegible] blooming appearance to the skin. During the heat of summer especially, and in cases of sunburns, and stings of insects, it is of the utmost use. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor." ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Ask for "Rowlands' Odonto." ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers, eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent brown or black, which no [illegible] washing nor perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d., and [illegible] per bottle. All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the [illegible] and the aristocracy of the world, during the last 50 [illegible]. Beware of ineffectual [illegible] who have once used [illegible] are sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Bazaars throughout India, Australia, the Colonies, and South America. Bombay—Wholesale and Retail Agents, TREACHER & Co., Limited, [illegible] and Fort, also at Poona.

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HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL .................. £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND .................. £ [illegible]
LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
CURRENT DEPOSITS.
INTEREST is allowed at two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.
Terms for other Deposits may be obtained on application at the Bank.
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THE VICTORIA HOTEL,
NO. 1, ESPLANADE,
BY
PALLONJEE PESTONJEE.
Situated 200 yards North of Her Majesty's Statue and [illegible] minutes' drive of the G. I. P. Railway Terminus, and [illegible] Church Gate Station of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

MR. PALLONJEE PESTONJEE, the well-known Proprietor of the Old Established Adelphi and Adelphi Family Hotels, begs to inform his numerous Friends and Patrons that he has from THIS DAY OPENED the above HOTEL in addition to his other Hotels, for the accommodation of Families and Visitors on moderate terms. Breakfasts, Tiffins, and well-served dinners may always be had at a moment's notice, and [illegible] have nothing to be desired. The Rooms [illegible] and stylishly furnished. [illegible] excellent Bath-Rooms, &c. [illegible] has the advantage of being in a central [illegible] contiguous to the Fort, both Railway Stations, [illegible] Offices, the Apollo Pier, where [illegible] different Steamers [illegible] landed and [illegible] over [illegible] by fine trees and [illegible] and is in one of the coolest and most [illegible] the Island, and Mr. Pallonjee, of [illegible] business, believes that his new Hotel [illegible] and pleasantly situated will supply a [illegible] the local Gentry as well will prove to be a [illegible] place of rest and sojourn for Travellers [illegible] staying in Bombay.

Bombay, 21st September 1874.

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THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

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THE COMPANY'S BUSINESS YEAR
WILL CLOSE ON
15TH NOVEMBER 1874,
and in order to secure the advantage of this year's entry to the Profit Scheme, Proposals should be lodged with the Agents on or before that date. The next Division of Profits, being the Ninth, will take place in 1875.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.
An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of
THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,[illegible], and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,254,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £33,032 per annum.
MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.
LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.
Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or to their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.
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NOTICE.

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—MR. E. MANOCKJEE [illegible] numerous CONSTITUENTS, [illegible] for the patronage and support [illegible] extended to him, and solicit [illegible] supplying of [illegible]

BOURNE AND [illegible]
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
No. 10, RAMPART [illegible]
(Near the Esplanade.)
ALSO
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITS
FROM 9 A.M. [illegible]
UPWARDS OF 3,000 [illegible]
INDIAN S[illegible]
These Photographs [illegible] tures, the principal Hill Stations, Himalayas, Neilgherries, South [illegible] bay Presidency, [illegible]
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Portraits painted in Oil [illegible] miniatures up to the size of Life.

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TOBACCO PLANTERS,
CHEROOT CIGAR AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTURERS,
DINDIGUL, MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
Have opened a Depot for the sale of their Cheroots, at EAST STREET, POONA.
PRICES IN POONA.
"A" OR CAMPBELL'S "PLANTATION BRAND" CHEROOTS AND CIGARS. CEDAR BOXES.

| No. | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Large Cheroots | [illegible] |
| 2 | Medium size Cheroots | [illegible] |
| 3 | Small Cheroots | [illegible] |
| 4 | [illegible] "Manilla" | [illegible] |
| 5 | Small "Havannahs" | [illegible] |
| 6 | Medium do. | [illegible] |
| 7 | Large do. | [illegible] |
| 8 | Tiny "Manilla or Office Cheroots" | [illegible] |

"B" OR DINDIGUL BRAND.
These Cheroots are made from the best "Dindigul" Tobacco by natives, in imitation of our "Plantation Brands." The prices are about half the price of "Plantation" Cigars, the leaf being rougher, and of various colours, but the flavour is good, and Tobacco pure and sound.
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CHEROOTS WITH STRAWS.
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All Orders must be accompanied by Cash.
"PLANTATION STORES,"
DINDIGUL.
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DEPOT IN ENGLAND,
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JEWELLERS, GOLDSMITHS AND SILVERSMITHS
In Ordinary to H. E. the Viceroy of India,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
Hummum Street, Bombay.
Have just received a further supply of
CHRISTENING PRESENTS.

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| SILVER MUGS, richly gilt inside, and handsomely chased or engraved | [illegible] to 70 |
| ,, ditto, and in morocco cases | 85 to 120 |
| ,, and sets of Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in morocco cases | 20 to 100 |
| ,, ditto, ditto combined, in cases | 54 to 180 |
| ,, BOWL AND SPOON, in cases | 100 to 170 |
| ,, FEEDING BOTTLES | 49 |
| ,, PAP BOATS | 28 |
| SILVER Corals and Bells with whistle | 11 to 60 |
| CORAL NECKLACES AND SLEEVE TIES, with gold clasps, 2 and 3 rows | 25 to 50 |
| MUSICAL BOXES, especially made for children | 8 to 20 |

[illegible] INEXPENSIVE SETS MADE TO ORDER.
Solid Gold sets of knife, fork and spoon [illegible] 300 to 500.
[illegible] sets of knife, fork, spoon, and mug [illegible] 600 to 900.
CASHMERE WORK.
A large supply of this beautiful silver work just to hand, comprising [illegible]
THE LATEST NOVELTY IN CARRIAGE AND PALANQUEEN CLOCKS.
Carriage Clocks of very best finish, chiming quarters and half hours on sweet toned gongs, compensation balance, and all the latest improvements [illegible]
[illegible] on Application.
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BRASS AND COPPER ARTICLES EFFECTIVELY PLATED WITH THIS PASTE IN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR.
In pots, at Rs. 2 and 4 each.
Full directions with each Pot.
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SQUARE PALANQUIN TIME-PIECES, 5½ by 3 [illegible] inch.
PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, with Alarm, Rs. 80.
This Clock can be highly recommended for its shape and correctness in going.
SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement .................. Rs. 49
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for personal and house defence, has a bigger ball than any other Revolver of the same weight and size.
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CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.
The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to
ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,
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Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against manufacturers and vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.
Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

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